The Bombay Gazette

BOMBAY, [illegible], OCTOBER 2, 1905.

PUBLISHED [illegible]

THE INDIAN [illegible]

TRAVELLER'S [illegible]

[illegible] Fare, and [illegible] of [illegible] Indian Railways [illegible] Steam Boats and [illegible] along the [illegible]

COLOURED [illegible] OF INDIA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

[illegible]

BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock p.m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

[illegible] of passengers [illegible] on Board the [illegible] Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

[illegible]

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and [illegible]

[illegible] CONTINENTAL RAILWAY [illegible]

[illegible] MISSIONARIES [illegible]

[illegible] JAPAN [illegible]

[illegible]

COMPAGNIE DES
Messageries Maritimes

FRENCH MAIL
STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

[illegible]

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

[illegible]

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA

[illegible]

[illegible] Agent.

[illegible]

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. [illegible] Muscat [illegible]

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," [illegible] tons, on or about 12th Oct. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. [illegible] tons, on or about [illegible] October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA [illegible]

Frequent Sailings, for particulars of which [illegible] as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, [illegible] Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.—Bombay.

29th September 1905.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Hand Book of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the [illegible] Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch to [illegible] HENRY S. KING & Co., [illegible] BAILLIE and Co. [illegible]

Freight and Marine Insurance at the lowest rates. [illegible]

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

AUSTRIAN [illegible] LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL [illegible] CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN [illegible] GOVERNMENT.

[illegible] ADEN, SUEZ [illegible]

[illegible] LINE.

[illegible]

PASSAGE MONEY.

[illegible]

ORDINARY LINE.

[illegible]

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

[illegible]

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

[illegible]

STEAMERS TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

[illegible]

[illegible] BONDA, Acting Agent.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

[illegible] BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or [illegible]

[illegible]

COMPLETE NEW STOCK

IN ALL

DEPARTMENTS.

[illegible] WALKING [illegible] COLLARS, TRUNKS, BAGS [illegible] THE LATEST WEST END MODELS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., THE HOUSE for GENT'S GOODS, BOMBAY.

BECK & CO'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

[illegible] J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

THE

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

AS APPLICATIONS

FOR THE ENGAGEMENT OF

SUITES OF ROOMS

AND

SINGLE BED-ROOMS

DURING THE FORTHCOMING

ROYAL VISIT

ARE NOW BEING REGISTERED,

RAJAS

AND THE

INDIAN NOBILITY

AND

GENTRY

ARE REQUESTED TO [illegible]

THE [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ARRIVAL AND DEPA[illegible]

MOTOR [illegible] WATCHES

[illegible]

8-DAY. [illegible] RS. 45.

30-HOUR. [illegible] RS. 35.

WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS.

CAREFULLY ADJUSTED AND REGULATED.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

103, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, [illegible]

PURE and GENUINE [illegible] OIL, [illegible] TABLE and CULINARY [illegible] PURE ITALIAN WHITE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN SAUSAGES [illegible] ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). [illegible] OLIVES (loose). [illegible]

[illegible]

Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 [illegible]

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.

[illegible] HEALTHIEST AND MOST [illegible] LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.

Every [illegible] ROOM Attached.

[illegible]

Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,

REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Proprietor.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON [illegible]

VENCHI'S DRAGEES [illegible] Pears, [illegible] Hazelnuts, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] DE

[illegible]

[illegible]C NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE

FOR [illegible] NIGHTS ONLY

[illegible] MONDAY OCT. 23RD,

THE CELEBRATED

GARDNER-BROWN VARIETY COMPANY,

[illegible] ENGLISH VARIETY ARTISTES!!

ALL STAR TURNS!!!

The Company is at present creating a furore at the Connaught Theatre, Poona, many being turned away nightly.

Amongst other attractions, the following star artists will appear:—Lewis Walton, Ballad and Descriptive Vocalist; Geo. Gullfoil the celebrated Ventriloquist and Polyphonic Entertainer; Annie Russell, Character Comedienne; [illegible] Musgrove, Grand Comedy [illegible] Dancer; Sisters [illegible], Duettists and Specialty Dancers. The [illegible] Search Party, illustrated songs, sung by Madame Gardner-Brown, and beautifully depicted by the [illegible] the Gardner-Brown Bioscope with the latest and most perfect animated picture ever exhibited in India, etc., etc.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

A bright and refined entertainment.

Not a single dull moment during these performances.

Prices:—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.

Soldiers in uniform half price to Rs. 2 and 1 seat.

Booking office at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Now OPEN. Book Early.

D. GARDNER-BROWN.—Proprietor.
L. MONTAGUE.—Stage Manager.
BRADLEY BEDFORD.—Business Manager.
A. MOROSINI.—Musical Director.

S.S. "METHLEY HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Claims on Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, the Undersigned declining to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MacKenzie will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be notified to him [illegible] within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
[illegible] Street, Bombay, 30th September, 1905.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE S.S. "RHEINFELS," No. 9 Shed Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 2nd October, 1905.

ROYAL VISIT ILLUMINATION.

MORE than 50,000 Ratnagar Patent Globe Glasses of Various Colours to sell or let on hire in Stock for the occasion at moderate charges.

HAJI YUSUF GLASSWALA & SONS,
235, Bhaji Pala Lane,
Abdul Rahman Street, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

IF SUFFICIENT PASSENGERS offer Race Express trains will run on the [illegible] 21st and 28th October [illegible] between Victoria Terminus (Bombay) and Poona.

The Down Race Express Train conveying First Class Passengers on these days will leave Victoria Terminus FIFTY MINUTES in advance of the usual time, viz. at 11-15 (Standard Time) and reach Poona at 14-45 instead of [illegible].

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the [illegible] September, 1905.

CAUTION.

OUR client Capt. G. COX, of [illegible], in general having provided for payment of all his accounts [illegible] will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for ANY DEBTS [illegible] without his written authority.

[illegible] & SONS,
Attorneys for Capt. G. COX.

[illegible] Street,
Calcutta, 22nd September, 1905.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 10 per share will be paid to the Registered Shareholders on and after 2nd October, 1905, on production of their share certificates.

GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th September, 1905.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. [illegible] per share will be paid to the Registered Shareholders on and after 2nd October, 1905, on production of their share certificates.

GADDUM & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th September, 1905.

POSTAL NOTICE.

PARCEL POST TO NEW ZEALAND.

THE RATES of POSTAGE Applicable to parcels for New Zealand, including Cook or Hervey Islands, Suwarrow Islands, Fanning Island, and the islands of Palmerston (AVARUA), Savage (NIUE), [illegible], PUKA-PUKA, Rakaanga, Manahiki, and Penrhyn (TONGAREVA) will be reduced with effect from the 1st October, 1905, and the rates that will apply to such parcels posted on and after that date are shown below:—

FOR A PARCEL—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Not over 3 lbs	1	8	0
" 7 lbs	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 11 lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

2. The other conditions applicable to parcels for New Zealand remain unaltered.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 30th September, 1905.

PROSPECTUS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON BRANCH.

A PUBLIC COMPETITIVE examination will be held on MONDAY, the 16th October 1905, at [illegible] for admission to the Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department [illegible]

[illegible] SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TRADE MARKS.

W. & T. AVERY LD., Birmingham, England, on the 22nd day of March, 1905 accused a Native Bazaar Dealer of Madras with counterfeiting their well known trade mark "Tiger" brand on Weigh Beams. Messrs. Avery instituted proceedings in the High Court and an injunction preventing any further attempt at counterfeiting their Trade Mark was granted, together with costs.

W. and T. Avery Ld. hereby give notice that they will take proceedings against anyone counterfeiting the Tiger Brand or any other of their Trade Marks.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, St. [illegible], Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Five Annas. REPLIES [illegible] "BEARING" [illegible] amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a brilliant [illegible] on Jewellery, Silver Goods, Plate and Other Metals; guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. [illegible] per dozen [illegible]. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—We are now showing excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LOST.—ON SATURDAY, between Marine [illegible] small pearl BROOCH [illegible] will be given if returned to Mrs. [illegible] "Gazette" Office.

FOR BUSINESS PEOPLE.—[illegible] Agency Business [illegible] Assistant in the Buying [illegible] and such Articles of Exportation, [illegible] European Firms [illegible] twenty years. [illegible] Highest Testimonials. [illegible] SON," care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED [illegible] who want to learn [illegible] "Bombay Gazette."

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, in new Mody Buildings, close to Station and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 4 and 3 per day. Very moderate terms for permanent residents. Splendid [illegible] Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; [illegible]

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Town Hall. Furnished [illegible] and renovated. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. [illegible] Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families wishing a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co. [illegible] of Trustworthy Servants of Every Description supplied. The original and only firm that supplies [illegible] efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Elite of Everywhere. [illegible] First Class Cooks and [illegible] Servants [illegible] guaranteed [illegible] Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

THE LATEST and NEW YEAR SPECIAL BARGAINS.—Come one! Come all!! Just opened fresh consignment containing all kinds of Perfumery, Oilman's Stores, Teas, all kinds of Patent medicines, Eau-de-Cologne, perfumed and medicated Soap, Jams, Jellies, etc., etc. Roger and Gallet Co.'s best assorted 3 bottle cases of Perfumes of the Butter Fly, Dragon Fly, Miss Flirt, Bouquet Chrysanthemum at the dust cheap price of Rs. 2 only, just one third of the usual price of Rs. 5-0-0. Do not therefore lose this special opportunity. If these are not approved uncorked open bottles will be received back by Messrs. [illegible] Patel, 7, Parsee Bazar Street, Opposite [illegible] School, Bombay.

PAN [illegible]—A Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity in English, pp. 100 Gratis. Post free on application to Vaidya Shastri MANISHANKER GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, Jamnagar, Kathiawar.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 24 Pages of the "Mail" Edition, containing all the information of the week carefully arranged. [illegible] Subscription Rs. [illegible] per year, free of postage. English Subscription [illegible] per year including postage.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED. [illegible] Thorough cures for Hydrocele, [illegible] Elephantiasis, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agony, [illegible]

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold and Bronze, of finest finish and best possible quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY [illegible] COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers [illegible] His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—[illegible] & SONS [illegible]

W. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. [illegible] Building, Charing Cross, London.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 150° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns Mazagon.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue [illegible] 30 days from date [illegible]

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, sold by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, at their Godown, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. [illegible] and Co., and Messrs. Phillips and Co. Ld., [illegible] per case, at Bombay; and by [illegible] per case, at [illegible].

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES of various sorts, [illegible] Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply [illegible]

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., [illegible] of the Government of Bengal [illegible]

ARE YOU SUFFERING FROM DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION

THEN TRY EDWARD'S PAPIYA ESSENCE.

It is strongly recommended by medical men in [illegible] complaints and many affections of the [illegible] and heart as Asthma, Palpitation, &c., which are only simulated diseases arising from disordered stomachs.

Apply

E. J. LAZARUS AND CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.
Price [illegible] per bottle.

[illegible]

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS [illegible] following terms:—Sums not exceeding [illegible] Deposits may be placed in the names of [illegible] and the balance made payable to [illegible] survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT [illegible] Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application [illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, [illegible] MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as tables, chairs, almirahs, sofas, almyrah, chest of drawers, cupboards, teakwood bedstead, [illegible], dressing and wash-hand tables, square piano.

1 Treasure chest, a fine specimen of Indian workmanship and exhibited at the St. Louis Exhibition.

On account of the Underwriters.

—S. S. C. 61-1 Bale 25 pieces Meltons [illegible] yards.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late [illegible] Harjivan consisting of ivory-bangles, gold necklaces, armlet, rings, gold watch by [illegible], pearl bracelet, necklaces, armlet, brass utensils, wearing apparel, [illegible] etc.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
3 Gents' new bicycles "Coventry [illegible]"
1 new Gent's high grade bicycle by Lloyd [illegible] with free wheel and brake.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 glass side brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On MONDAY, the 2nd inst., [illegible] Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell, by Public Auction, [illegible] Princess Street, [illegible] the following Cases of white shirtings:—

[illegible]

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on MONDAY, the 2nd instant, from 2 p.m., the effects of the late [illegible] consisting of black wood cupboards, bedsteads, easy chairs, dressing table, round tables, benches, folding cot, pictures, lamps, wearing apparel, tubs, buckets, copper and brass pots, sale on account [illegible].

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. Menesse & Co. will sell by public auction on the premises THIS DAY, Monday, the 2nd inst., at 2-30 p.m. the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

[illegible]

The materials of buildings street Nos. 29-31 and 33 in 1st Pathan Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1905.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, Bombay.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Inte[illegible] and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

10 YEARS RECORD.

Number of Policies issued	[illegible]
Amount of New Assurances	[illegible] Crores
Increase in Assurance [illegible] over	[illegible] Crores
Reduction in Expense Ratio	7½ per cent.
Total Funds	Rs. 14 Crores

Life Assurance [illegible] without Medical Examination [illegible]

Special Double Endowment Policies and Assurances with Payment till death to reward matured longevity. Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street,
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904	£ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904	£ 3,570,557

The sum of £ 830,[illegible] was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-6-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS under all SYSTEMS.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents. [illegible]

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£525,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point,
Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden,
Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Eliya, Kandy,
Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegraph.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	[illegible]
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	[illegible]
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu,
Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin, Peking, Newchwang,
Port Arthur, Mukden, [illegible], Chefoo, Tieling,
Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo, Nagasaki, Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000 ; 00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,238,424 ; 51

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.
Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kobe,
Manila, City of Mexico, Shanghai, Yokohama,
Singapore, San Francisco, Washington, D.C., Canton.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

[illegible] SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
48, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	[illegible]
RESERVE FUNDS	[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under [illegible] and not exceeding [illegible]. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
[illegible]

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ [illegible]
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ [illegible]
Silver Reserve Fund	$ [illegible]
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ [illegible]

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

Sir THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director National Bank of Egypt).
[illegible], Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
[illegible] WALKER, Esq.
[illegible] TOWNSEND, } Managers.
[illegible] ADDIS, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

[illegible]

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	[illegible]

[illegible]

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, [illegible] and all the principal towns [illegible].

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES [illegible] and other information obtainable on application.

[illegible] Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	[illegible]
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES
Hamburg, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, [illegible], Medan, Deli (Sumatra),
Ipoh (Perak), Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Manila, Cebu (Philippines),
Hongkong, Foochow, Saigon, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Youth & Vigour [illegible] MEN.

Everyone who is [illegible] Prescription [illegible] cure [illegible] Health, Strength, and Vigour [illegible] Rev. Joseph [illegible], St. Cloud, Worthing, England. (Name this Paper.)

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Weather when your glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMES fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping of the Nose.

Prices of Frames including cost of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. [illegible]

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY [illegible]

ASTHMA AND DIABETES are not incurable. [illegible]

J. C. MOOKERJEE & CO.,
THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
RANAGHAT, Bengal.

FEVER DROPS. [illegible]
(GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
[illegible] remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1
(GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
[illegible] recommended for
DEBILITY [illegible] TROUBLES.

[illegible]

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line [illegible] Fourth and onwards Two Annas [illegible] Once a week. First Three Insertions Four Annas [illegible] Fourth and onward Three Annas per line [illegible] Minimum Charge Re. 1.

GINNING FACTORY FOR SALE.

AT BEAWAR, Rajputana, the property of the late S. W. Anderson, THE ALBION GINNING FACTORY of 24 Platt Double gins in thorough working order. Boilers and engines by Marshall and Sons, [illegible] by Platt Bros. The factory is well built with office and bungalows, was only completed [illegible] lease.

For further particulars apply to

ANDERSON & Co.,
Karachi.

FOR SALE

A LARGE VACANT PIECE of [illegible] ground at Tardeo suitable for [illegible] on Buffalo Sheds lying on the West [illegible] Oriental Mills and bounded [illegible] property of Mr. Karimbhoy [illegible] Square Yards [illegible] Survey No. 7004. For Plans and [illegible] apply to [illegible] BILLIMORIA, [illegible] No. 1 Dalal Street, Fort.

[illegible] SALE

A 12 h.p. ORLEANS [illegible] thorough good order [illegible] Ducellier Acetylene lamps [illegible] Challenge Cup Competition September [illegible] stop certificate in that competition. [illegible] SALE for no fault [illegible] owner having no present use for it. Delivery on or after [illegible]. For full particulars and price apply [illegible] LAMB, [illegible] Gardens, Poona, where car may be seen up to October 14; after that at premises of BOMBAY MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED, Bombay.

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

MOTORS REPAIRED under an Expert European Mechanic. Motor Car, Cape Hood and Canopies made of latest designs. Tyres, Accessories, Petrol lubricants, etc. supplied.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

Best English-built, smart stylish and elegant looking new and second hand carriages suitable for Gentlemen, Rajas and Princes always to be had in stock of various patterns.

Under the Patronage of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, as suppliers of Carriages to His Excellency the Governor.

Decent, Easy, Comfortable English carriages with single and pairs of horses can only be had from

HORMUSJI SORABJI & SONS,
5-12, QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC SALE.

READY CASH.

SUNDAY, 22nd, OCTOBER, 1905, at [illegible] a.m.

AT the request of the Director of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine the Public Auctioneer will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION in the INDO-CHINA BANK, Pondicherry, the JEWELS, GOLD and SILVER, MOUNTED with PRECIOUS STONES, valued nearly Rs. 100,000 Mortgaged to the same Bank and whose proprietors did not renew their obligation.

CONDITIONS OF THE SALE.

1. The adjudging price [illegible] receipt of the Public Auctioneer should be given in 24 hours to the Banker and the jewels taken.

2. The outbiddings are admissible but by trustworthy persons. The Public Auctioneer may, if necessary, demand security from the persons who will not pay at once the whole amount of adjudging price or reject the highest bidder and continue the sale from proceeding higher bidding.

The Public Auctioneer will be [illegible] the case of (FOLLE ENCHERE) and authorised to proceed at once, if he will judge convenient, to resale without observing any other formalities.

For further particulars apply to

S. APPAVOU,
Public Auctioneer, [illegible] Street,
Pondichery.

HAVE you ever TRIED us? If NO,
Well call over at once.

A 1 Boots and Shoes made to order at very moderate prices.

JOSEPH IVAN & Co., Professional Shoemakers, from the celebrated [illegible], Vienna, 31, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED [illegible] GAS[illegible]

BEST for Motor-cars, Bicycles, and [illegible] also for Naptha Launches.

Owners of Motor-cars [illegible] this and no other. [illegible] leading dealers in Motor [illegible] Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED [illegible]

DADABHOY BOMANJEE

CARRIAGE BUILDER,
No. 2, 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

[illegible] Silver Medals and [illegible] at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show 1900.

SOLE AGENT to [illegible] LONDON.

Carriages of every description [illegible] built to order and warranted [illegible] materials [illegible] with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.

REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages sold by Commission and Purchased.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.

EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have [illegible]

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TURKISH TOWELS.

"SUPERIOR" 44" × 23"	Rs.	8 0 0	per doz.
"HANDSOME" 44" × 23"	"	7 8 0	" "

TOWELLING.

PLAIN WHITE 23" WIDE	Rs.	0 6 9	per yd.
RED STRIPED 19" "	"	0 6 9	" "

ELGIN MILLS, CO., CAWNPORE.

Agents :—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA,
ALSO AT BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and
Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

EVERY MAN WOMAN AND CHILD

WHO SUFFER FROM
RHEUMATISM
SHOULD USE
ST. LUKE'S MIRACULOUS EMBROCATION.
IT ACTS LIKE MAGIC
Price Re. 1
SOLD BY
BEYNON & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

HYDROCELE in any form, RUPTURE, HERNIA, ELEPHANTASIS, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, are cured thoroughly by vegetable oils and Pills—price Rs. 10 for 20 days' treatment. Bleeding and Blind PILES, FISTULA, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum causing irritation and burning are cured without the least pain—price Rs. 4-8 for Ointment and Pills for 15 days. FATTY or WINDY-BODY, the undue increase of belly and abdomen, waist, loin and all the other parts of the body of both male and female causing weakness and depression. Patients do not find rest under such condition and feel miserable. They can, to their surprise, find reduction in their size from 1 to 6 inches after 15 days' application of oil. Price of oil for 15 days, Rs. 4-8. SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and other obstinate diseases of uterus are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be—price of Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8. LEPROSY, Black and White, and BLOOD DISORDERS are cured by a well tried and infallible remedy, consisting of pills and ointment, which will give vigour to body and purity to blood, price for 25 days treatment, Rs. 10. DIABETES, and complaints akin thereto, are entirely cured by harmless vegetable pills, Pills for 15 days, Rs 6-8. BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat and chest, giddiness, vomiting, thirst, hiccough are safely relieved and appetite restored, price of pills for 15 days, Rs 4-8. All NASAL COMPLAINTS, Watery blood or pus discharges from the nose, causing obstruction to breathing are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

N. B.—The Medicines are free from mercury or any kind of injurious drugs. Upcountry patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and duration of the same for my guidance. Apply to Dr. V. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Tardeo Bridge near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl, Ground Floor, Tardeo, Bombay.

STILL UNSURPASSED!

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces Instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its natural shade.
It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.
Per Case, with Brushes Complete, Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon Street; Near Zooma Musjid,
Bombay

TO SMOKERS.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.
GOREY'S
PLANTERS,
CHEROOTS OF LATEST
BRANDS!
THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD,
FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO
THE SMOKER.
ALSO
BEST GERMAN HAVANA
From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8,
Per Box of 50.
UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V. P. P.

Please Send Soon Your trial order
TO
E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR
MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND
WHISKY.
A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE
PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,

BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following :—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S TAWNY PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

Suppliers by the bottle.
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods, including :—

Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware,
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery,
Hardware and Machinery,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores
etc., etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address: "ANNUAIRE, LONDON."

THE
LONDON DIRECTORY,

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of :—

EXPORT MERCHANTS
with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL APPENDIX
of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

Colonial Entries are accepted at Three Shillings per line of 28 letters.

A copy of the 1906 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for
TWENTY SHILLINGS.

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25 ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

SPECIAL SERIES FOR INDIAN POSTAGE.

Royal Asiatic Note has a pleasant writing surface, is firm and uniform in texture and is of an excellent quality.

ROYAL ASIATIC NOTE.

Azure or Cream Laid.
5 quires = 120 Sheets. Ream = 480 Sheets.
Note Size 7 by 4 1-2 inches.

	Rs.	As.
Notepaper—Per 5 quires (120) Sheets	0	9
" Ream (480 Sheets)	2	4
Envelopes—Per 100	0	10
" 1000	6	0
THICK QUALITY.		
Per 5 quires	0	12
" Ream	3	0
Per 100	0	14
" 1,000	8	0

REGAL GRANITE.

A new pretty shade of Silurian Note can be supplied in Satin Finish or Linen Surface
Note Size 7 by 4 1-2

Notepaper—Per 5 quires	0	10
" Ream	2	4
Envelopes—Per 1,00	0	10
" 1,000	6	0

SILVER CROSS SILURIAN

Note Size 7 by 4 1-2

Notepaper—Per 5 quires	0	10
" Ream	2	4
Envelopes—Per 100	0	10
" 1,000	6	0
Albert Size 5 by 3 1-8		
Per 5 quires	0	8
" Ream	2	0
Per 100	0	8
" 1,000	5	0

CARRARA WHITE.

Note Size 7 by 4 1-2

Notepaper—Per 5 quires	0	14
" Ream	3	8
Envelopes—Per 100	0	14
" 1,000	8	8

REGAL SOCIETY LINEN.

Cream Laid Note Size 7 by 4 1 2.

Envelopes—Per 100	1	0
" 1,000	9	0
Notepaper—Per 5 quires	1	0
" Ream	4	0

COMBRIDGE'S GREY GRANITE

Large Post 8vo by 5.

Notepaper—Per 5 quires	0	8
" Ream	2	0
Envelopes—Per 100	0	10
" 1000...	6	0
Note Size 7 by 4 1-2.		
Per 5 quires	0	6
" Ream	1	8
Per 100	0	8
" 1000	5	0
Albert 6 by 3 1-2.		
Per 5 quires	0	6
" Ream	1	8
Per 100	0	8
" 1 000	5	0

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The Bombay mails of 16th inst., arrived at Brindisi, yesterday.

SECURITIES—		
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£89 3-8	= —1-16
3 do. Rentes	£99 1-4	= — 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101 1-2	= unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£60 7/16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	28 3 16	= — 1-4
2 months hence	27 11-16	= — 1-4
Spot in New York	60 7 8	= — 5 8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25 16 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin "	20 43 1-4	= do
New York Demand	4 85 1/4	= — 1-4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1-4 per cent	= — 1 4
6 " " "	3 3 8 per cent	= — 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4 per cent	= — 1 8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 per cent	= — 1 8
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 1 8 per cent	= — 1-8
7 day market loans	3 1-4 per cent	= — 1-8

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 11 9 Sept. nominal quiet
RAPESEED—
Brown 36 S-O sellers firm
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 38 O-N done steady
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 11 13

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	150,000
Gold to Bombay	60,000
Silver to Hongkong	27,000

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 8,000. Spot 5 74 plus 3. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 15-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 4,000. Futures closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·67 +4	5·67 +4	5·71 +5
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·74 +5	5·77 +5	5·79 +5
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
5·81 +5	5·82 +5	5·81 +5

Receipts at U S Ports	47,000
Do last year	69,000
Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Do. do Continent	54,000

IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	10·85 — 5
Futures, month of Dec	10·61 — 11 } a
Do do. March	10 81 — 12 } a

a Declined owing to liquidation and bear pressure and bull's unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	10 7-16
Futures, month of Dec	10·61 — 5
Do. do. March	10·87 — 5
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 29th Sept. 1905 :—

Cotton	673	bales.
Wheat	12,761	cwts.
Linseed	999	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	461	do
Gingellyseed	1,161	do
Poppyseed	10	do
Groundnuts	315	do
Castorseed	1,295	do
Rice	2,596	do
Myrabollams	nil	
Cottonseed	2,280	do
Mowraseed	533	do
Gram	1,417	do
Joowar	2,406	do
Maize	2	do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

155 Bars Silver
Ex "Arabia" from London.

BOMBAY, SEPT. 30.

COTTON	Bales.
Weeks receipts at U. S. ports	391,000
Do. exports to Great Britain	51,000
Do. do. Continent	104,000
Stock at U. S. ports	660,000
Do. do. Interior ports	343,000

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D.A.			1s. 4 9-32
Do. 6	do.	do.		1s. 4 13-32
French Francs	3 do.	do.		170 3-4
Marcks	3 do.	do.		138 3-4
Hongkong	30 Days Sight			141 1-2
Shanghai	30	do.		195
Japan	30	do.		149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	99·0
1st Settlement 2nd October	99·0
2nd do. 1st November,	98·15

Money Market. Tone steady.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 28th Sept. 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 29th Sept. 5 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 17th Aug. 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th July 4 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED—Tone firm.			
Ready	6	8	0
Forward December	6	10	0
RAPESEED.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	0	0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	7	0	0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	15	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	28	8	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady.			
Howree Khandeish	39	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed	36	0	0
WHEAT—Tone steady.			
White Delhi Ready	4	12	0
Do Pissy 15 per cent	4	14	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—easier.

Estimated sales	4,000 bales
Imports	5 000 "

Sept.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·61 —1	5·61 —1	5·65 —4
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·68 —4	5·71 —4	5·73 —4
Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
5·75 —4	5·76 —4	5·78 —4

COTTON.—The market is somewhat easier to day, and prices have declined, without adding much to the volume of business previously passing. The closing quotations in the "Sutta" bazaar are as follows :—

Bengals Fully Good, January Rs. 185
Broach M.-G. Good March " 235

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownuggar	...
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols	89 3-8
3 per cent Rentes	99 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	101 1-2
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 7/16
Bar Silver	28 3-16

FAREWELL TO A SCHOOL MASTER.

IN view of the departure of Mr. J. N. Vachharajani, Head Master of the Visnagar A. V. School on being transferred to Petlad the students held a meeting on Friday, when the following address was presented :—

To Mr. Jadavraj Narbheram Vachharajani M. A., Head Master Anglo-Vernacular School Visnagar.

Dear Sir,—We the students of the Visnagar Anglo-Vernacular School beg to approach you with the following address, on the eve of your departure from this place. During the short tenure of your stay here you have, by your admirable qualities both of head and heart endeared yourself to the students of this school. It goes without saying that you never spared any pains, both by advice and instructions to improve the students entrusted to your care. Your high academical career is amply justified by the uniform kindness you cherished towards us, your abilities your earnestness, excellent method of teaching, your gentlemanner—all these Sir, were conspicuous in an eminent degree and all helped doubtless to impress and draw even the dullest. Lastly, we take this opportunity to express the opinion of all concerned to observe that but for your timely and judicious appointment as the head of this school all the dignified discipline and the reputed prosperity of this School, so ably achieved and successfully maintained by the unreserved deligence and personal magnetism of your late predecessor;—we mean the late Head Master Mr. Gocuidas (thanks to God that he is offered a lucrative post) all these would have been too much sacrificed. At the same time we cannot but hope that the new Head Master will prove a decided substitute for his immediate predecessors. Our cordial wishes for your health and success will follow you wherever you will go and we hope that you will not allow time to weak the bond of affection that exists between us.—We beg to remain Sir, Yours &c.

PUPLIS, ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 30TH SEPT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure change have been small and irregular. The variations from normal are generally small.

Wind are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The day temperature has been from 5° to 10° in excess of normal at several stations in the Madras Presidency and over the Deccan. The night temperature has also been 5° to 8° in excess at Cuddapah, Bellary, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bijapur, Sholapur and Ahmedabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Jacobabad and the lowest 60° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Berar, the Central Provinces, along the coast from Calicut to Bombay and at Trichinopoly, Madras, Masulipatam, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Sholapur.

Rain.—Only six stations report rain to day, the chief falls being 1·15" at Jhansi and about half an inch at Colombo and Saugor.

Weather.—Pressure is remarkably uniform over a large area and weather is unusually hot in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. Local rain appears likely here and there.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HIGH COURT.—October 2.

Before the Hon the Chief Justice and the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.
Appeal for hearing and final disposal

1392—K B Mehta—Bai Gangabai widow and another vs Moorlidhar Dhanji—Bicknell M and R

1306—Wadia G and Co—Janoo Hoosein and others vs The Bombay Fire Marine Insurance Co, Limited and others—Craigie L and Co

1403—Dikshit D and S—Surajmul Govindram vs Kedarmal Bhuramal—Wadia G and Co

1355—Dikshit D and S—Dahibai widow vs Velji Lakhmichand—Kanga and P

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYEBJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

613-04—Thakurdas and Co—Velji Soonderji and Co vs Suradbhai Vajeshanker and others—Bhaishunker K and G and Little and Co—Part heard

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.
For dismissal.

548-04—Little and Co—G Mavrides and others vs G H H Hicks and another—Daphtary F and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

333 05—Dikshit D and S—Lalji Ramji vs Haridas Gokuldas and others—M B Chothia

404-04—M B Chothia Laxmidas Gordhundas and others vs The Administrator General of Bombay and others—Dikshit D and S.

46-04—Madhavji and K—Lalman Alias Laloo Ramprasad and others vs Devsey Dewji and others—Ardeser H D and Co

355 05—Matubhoy J and M—Damji Hirji vs Rutton widow—Captain and V

275-8789—Tyabji D and P—Hurgawandas Hathidas vs Bhawoo and others—Chitnis and M

213-10319-05—Dikshit D and S —John Michael Simon Adamji Peerbhoy and others—Bicknell M and R

369-05—Matubhoy J and N—Shamsudin Hyderji vs Isabh Shaik Tyeb Thanawalla—Little and Co

250-02—Dikshit D and S—Kanjee Bhanjee vs Devram Keshavjee In—Person

409-04—Ardeser H D and C—Kharshedjee Byramjee vs Ardeser Jeevanjee and another

753 04—Nadirsha and T—For pauper Bhanibai widow vs Viljee Khoda and others—K B Mehta

340—04—Matubhoy J and M—Jamnabai widow vs Ramdas Kababhai and another—Jehangir and S and Bhaishunker K and J

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.
For Judgment.

319-05—Pestonji R and K—Bhawoo Bapoo and another vs Cooverji Jamsetji Daruvala and another—Ardeser H D and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

650-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Goculdas vs Khushalchand and others vs The Bank of Bombay and others—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co

495-02—Kanga and P—Gangaram Pranjiwandas and another vs Nanabhai Vajechand and another—Tyabji D and Co

1-05—Jehangir and S—Madhavjee Dayal and another vs Motinavahoo widow and another—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co.

345-05—Maganlal J and G—Vallee Mahomed Peer Mahomed vs C A Ellis—In person.

290-05—Mansukhal J and H—Khimjee Purshottam and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—M B Chothia.

576-04—Little and Co Runchordas Vithaldas and another vs Kesserbai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co

748-04—Wadia G and Co—[illegible] Ramcoover vs Rampartap Buldeodas—Tyabji D and Co

425-04—Cadpatia and V—Sarubai widow vs Rabiabai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co.

249-02—Pestonji R and K—Ebaji Oomersey and others vs Walji Mathuradas and others—Tyabji D and Co

[illegible]-03—Cama and V—Thucker Vasanji Hirji vs Thucker Damodhar Mulloomal and others—Payne and Co

7[illegible]-03—Maganlal J and G Bambhan Bhikaji vs Balwantrao Bapu Sakharam and others—Ardeser H D and Co

7-349-05—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum vs Nowroji Nusservanji and others—M J and G

623-03—Payne and Co—Shaik Essa bin Khaliffa vs Hassen Oomer Jamal and another—Ardeser H D and Co

333-11347 05—Malvi H and M—N C Macleod vs Samrathrai Fattechand and another—Kanga and O

367-05—Pestonji R and K—Cawasji Brothers vs Jagganath Assomull—Bhaishunker K and G

461—05—J P Dastur Phillips Co Limited vs D W Holden and others—Mirza and M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BRANSON—COX—September 30, at the Cathedral Bombay, by the Rev Harold Foote, Capt. Vivian Henry Branson, 88th Carnatic Infantry, eldest son of Mr. Reginald, M. A. Branson, Barrister-at-Law, Bombay, to Ethel Ridoute, daughter of Mrs. Sinclair Cox of Catford Kent.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BATTYE—August 30, at H B M Consulate General, Meshed, North Persia, the wife of Captain W R Battye, I M S, of a son.

BABINGTON—September 25, at the Cordite Factory Aruvankad Nilgiri Hills, the wife of Major D M Babington, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

KENDRICK—September 10, at Sussex House, Mussoorie, the wife of Clayton Kendrick, Calcutta Landing and Shipping Co., of a daughter.

MEREDYTH-YOUNG—September 23, at Murree, the wife of Mr M G Meredyth-Young, Punjab Provincial Civil Service, of a daughter.

NEWMAN—September 4, at Hazaribagh, the wife of Major E A B Newman, I M S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

McCREA—EDWARDS—September 18, at S Nicholas Church, Naini Tal, by the Rev A H Langridge, George Robert Stanhope McCrea, R M S, to Mabel Emily, only daughter of the late Mr C W Edwards, of Guildford, Surrey, and Mrs Edwards.

PHILLIPS—WARD—September 23, at All Saints' Church, Srinagar, by the Rev Cecil Tyndale-Biscoe, assisted by the Rev A Selwyn, Chaplain of Srinagar, Eskrick Sidney Phillips, B G A, son of Henry Fitzherbert Phillips, Esq, late of Banbury Hills, Staffordshire, to Georgina Evelyn Ward, eldest daughter of Colonel Arthur Edward Ward and Mrs Ward.

DEATHS.

BEAMISH—September 25, at Jhansi, Captain G C Beamish, I M S, 87th Punjabis.

COOPER—September 17, at Aligarh, U P, Henry David Cooper, M R C S, University College, London, in his 72nd year.

RENTON—September 3, at Secunderabad, Deccan, Helen Margaret Hill, infant daughter of Major C C Renton, 9th Berar Infantry, aged 19 months.

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are composed of the active principle of the Chiretta Plant combined with sugar as a preservative.

They act as a tonic, and possess remarkable powers of stimulating the appetite, strengthening the stomach and assisting digestion generally.

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They are in effect a good substitute for Quinine, and are unaffected in the matter of strength by heat.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets 5h 47m. High water, 0-24m., 1-30a. Low water, 7-15m, 7-30a.
Central India Spinning Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Navsari Buildings 3 p. m
Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Navsari Buildings, 3-30 p. m.
Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Company, 91 Meadow Street, 5 p. m.
St Mary's Boys' Annual Athletic Sports, 4 p. m
Novelty Theatre Gardner-Brown Variety Company.

ACCIDENT TO A BARRISTER-AT-LAW.—On Friday evening, as Mr. F. R. Vicaji, a member of the Bombay Bar, was getting out of a train at the Bandora railway station, his foot accidentally slipped, and he fell between the platform and the carriages, injuring one of his legs. Prompt assistance was rendered, and Mr. Vicaji was extricated from his perilous position.

THE REV. R. SCOTT.—The Rev. R Scott the esteemed and popular Professor of Wilson College, and Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society left Bombay by the mail steamer on Saturday. At the Ballard Pier, Mr. Scott was given a hearty reception by students and ex-students of the College, who garlanded him and presented him with many bouquets of flowers, cheering him enthusiastically as he proceeded in a steam launch to the mail boat.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-day, during dinner hours :—

March	With Sword and Lance	H Starke
Overture	Silver Cross	A Herman
Valse	Esmeralda	Bosisio
Selection	Three Little Maids	P A Rubens
Polka	Honeymoon	Ch Le Thiere
Intermezzo	Diantha	E A Stein
Valse	Whisper and I shall hear	Clothilde
March	Under the Double Eagle	J F Wagner

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT IN BOMBAY.—The Gardner Brown Variety Co., which opens a five days' visit at the Novelty Theatre this evening, comes via Poona, where it has been doing—in theatrical parlance—good business. The Company is a good one and the fact that the programme is entirely different each night means plenty of hard work for the performers. Miss Lottie Walton, Madam Gardner Brown and Miss Annie Russell contribute solos, the second introducing illustrated songs which have become a popular feature in London at the Colliseum. The sisters Romaine as duettists and dancers contribute a lively turn while George Gulliver and Leo Montague comprise the humourous masculine element. In addition there is the Bioscope which shows several scenes from the war in the Far East.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.—A Hindu woman named Luxmibai, residing at Connaught Road, when proceeding along the Parel Road in company with her young daughter named Phoolbai, on Friday last, was accosted by one Ramprasad Raghunandan, a Purdesi, who asked her to go with him to upcountry. The reason why Ramprasad asked Luxmibai to go with her was that the latter was in the protection of the former for about three years until recently when Ramprasad forcibly removed gold and silver ornaments from his mistress' body, who thereupon refused to go with him. Ramprasad remonstrated with her and on the junction of the Shepherd and Parel Roads, he struck her with a clasp knife inflicting her several wounds on various parts of the body. An alarm being raised, Ramprasad ran away, throwing the clasp knife in the compound of the Jewish Synagogue. He was given a chase and arrested. Luxmibai was taken to the J J. Hospital. She recognized Ramprasad as the man who had assaulted and wounded her.

THE funeral of Brig.-Gen. Graves took place at Sierra Leone on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 7, the coffin being followed to the grave by a procession of military and civil authorities. The usual salutes were fired. Mr. Haddon Smith, the Colonial Secretary, has been sworn as acting Governor before the Executive Council, and Mr. Evelyn, Assistant Colonial Secretary, has been appointed Acting Colonial Secretary.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

THE HEAVY MOTOR-CAR ORDER.

IT is not unlikely that during the next few months complaints may be heard of the attitude of local authorities towards the heavy motor vehicle. In the Motor-Car Act of 1903 a clause was inserted which gave powers to the Local Government Board to arrange regulations for the conduct of heavy motor-cars. These regulations were only issued on December 20 of last year, after the entire heavy motor industry had been more or less "held up" for a year. When they were finally issued in the "Heavy Motor-Car Order, 1904," it was discovered that many of the heavy motor vehicles on the road were nearly seven tons in weight unladen, whereas the order prescribed a maximum unladen weight of five tons. The new regulations came into force on March 1, but in order that owners of seven-ton vehicles should not be deprived of the use of them, it was arranged that all such vehicles re-registered before September 1 of the present year should be allowed on the highway so long as they did not exceed, when laden, a total weight of twelve tons. Allowing a full ton for the weight of the water and fuel, the seven-ton vehicle can, therefore, carry now from three to four tons of goods, instead of the six or seven tons, it had been accustomed previously to carry, whilst the five-ton vehicle can carry six tons. The heavier vehicles are, therefore, penalised from two to three tons in carrying capacity.

Now that the six months' period mentioned in the order has elapsed, and all heavy motor vehicles are subject to the new regulations, the owners and drivers of such vehicles should be fully prepared to uphold their rights in the event of the highway authorities being tempted to abuse the powers entrusted to them by the Local Government Board. According to the new order, the unladen weight of each heavy vehicle and the maximum weights each axle is allowed to support, must be registered and painted clearly upon the side of each vehicle; and according to these registered weights the speed is defined. Thus, a car of weight, unladen, exceeding three tons must not travel at more than five miles per hour, whether laden or unladen. If annoyance is to be experienced, however, it is likely to come from the local highway authorities, for if the latter imagine that the weight borne on a heavy motor vehicles exceeds that allowed according to the registration they are entitled to compel the driver to take the vehicle to a weighbridge and have the accuracy of the load upon the axles tested. But this must be done by a duly "authorized officer of the registering authority or other council," and provided that the vehicle in question is within half a mile by road from a public weighing machine or other weighing machine which is conveniently accessible. It is well that every one interested in the heavy motor industry should recognise these facts and be prepared to resist any attempted interference which does not strictly comply with the conditions defined by the Local Government Board.

A good many letters have been written from time to time to the press, motor and otherwise, giving all sorts of suggestions for curbing, penalising, fleecing, or stamping out motorists of every degree. Some of the ideas promulgated have been ludicrous in their absurdity; others would be eminently good if motor-cars were, say, the germs of a new disease that had to be eradicated; and, again, others have much sense, but are pretty well impossible of application by legislation. It has been advocated that no cars should be licensed over a certain horse-power. This is full of above ditto, of course, because even a seven horse-power runabout can exceed the limit on the level. All cars must have a higher power than is necessary for full load on the level, because it is far better to run at half-power than to have to push a car to its utmost in order to be able to run at about the legal limit with its complement of passengers. Running a car "all out" is very bad, and means much wear and tear; while a reserve of power means ability to get up hills well, longer life to the car, less vibration and consequently more comfort, and the maintenance of good average speed over long distances.

Taxation by horse-power is not a bad idea for pleasure cars, but would be distinctly hard upon trade cars and motor-'buses. A man who owns a thirty horse-power car is generally one who can afford to pay for more than the user of a light car, but until the revenue derived from the taxation of motor-cars is put to its proper use—namely, that of maintaining, widening, and improving the roads—the idea is not to be entertained. The main cause of the outcry against motors is undoubtedly the excessive speed that some cars are driven at. At any rate, the thousand and one police traps that are worked are for the alleged reason of correcting excessive speed, and the idea that all cars should be compelled to use speedometers is one that is full of common sense and justice. A good many owners of cars who are desirous of keeping to the letter of the law have fitted speed indicators to their wheels, and, in some instances, when they have been summoned by skulking policemen working a trap over an unfair and inadequate stretch of a couple of hundred yards of road with the aid of cheap and inaccurate Swiss-made stop-watches, the motorist has been lucky enough to appear before that "rara avis," an unprejudiced magistrate. In other cases, however, notwithstanding the fact that the motorist has driven his car strictly within the legal limit according to his speed indicator, an expensive and scientifically constructed instrument, a bad-tempered bully on the bench has utterly ignored such evidence even when an expert has managed to state that the indicator has been thoroughly tested since the summons and found absolutely correct. It is, therefore, evidence that even a strong desire to keep to the limit and avoid wittingly an excessive speed, by using an indicator is not always a safeguard when one has the misfortune to be haled before a bench-hog, as Mr. Labouchere has aptly termed unjustice who tries the case.

The last three words are wrong, of course. Many cases are not tried at all; they are pre-judged. A motorist attends the court, the case is called, he is charged with having driven at such and such a speed on a certain date, fined five pounds and costs, all in one breath, and not allowed to say anything in his defence. This sort of thing has actually become a positive scandal. It does not happen in isolated instances, but one continually reads of such cases. Some policemen are now diabolically clever in using the horrid phraseology of the Motor Acts for their purposes. To be quite sure of bogging fines, they now charge people with having driven at an excessive speed in view of the "traffic which might have been about at the time." Quite lately a certain justice has fined car-owners because when passing a certain cross-road they drove at a greater speed than two miles an hour, which in his estimation was the maximum for safety. Even the police who worked the trap said five or six miles would be safe but evidently a motor-car is an abomination to this gentleman on the bench, and no consideration whatever is likely to emanate from this person. Every week one reads of quite criminal and bare-faced injustice meted out to really considerate motorists by such persons on the bench who have taken an oath not to judge a case before hearing full evidence. Even felons are now allowed to speak in their defence but many car-owners have been, and are being treated worse than criminals and get no hearing.

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The Hon. Henry Parker.
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Earl Derby.
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Lord Lovat.
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Countess De La Warr.
Lady Cathcart.
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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, J. H. DuBOULAY Esq. Private Secretary Captain J. G. GREIG, A. D. C. which cannot be DELIVERED at GANESHKHIND by 6 p. m., on 2nd OCTOBER 1905 should be addressed Bombay "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any Post Town until 23rd October, 1905 when they should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE BOMBAY.

J. H. DuBOULAY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Dated Ganeshkhind 29th September, 1905.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCT. 2, 1905.

MILL LABOUR IN BOMBAY.

THE Council of the Bombay Presidency Association decided, the other day, to appoint a Committee to investigate and report upon the conditions of mill labour in this city. The Presidency Association is a self-elected body which has done occasional good by assisting in the consideration of public affairs, and we welcome its action in this matter, not because we believe it will be able to get at the bed-rock of fact any more accurately than the enthusiastic gentleman who attempted the task some short time ago, but because we believe the Committee will go to work soberly and will seek to give the Association a true statement of the case instead of insulting its intelligence by sensational cries of "cold blooded inhumanity" and the like. At the same time it must be remembered that neither the Association nor its Committee has the power to call for evidence, either on one side or the other. They cannot demand statements, returns or information. They can only invite testimony, but we doubt not many mill-managers and owners will willingly furnish such information as they possess—for the membership of the Association, we believe, includes several of their class. Neither will they write of of Bombay's Slave, for the slave in this country is not the mill-hand, nor the sweeper who receives a scowl in acknowledgement of his "salaam," but the white man, who comes out here, teaches the native all he knows and then finds himself boycotted for his pains. He works more hours, performs more arduous duties and, comparatively to his needs, receives less pay, while the "Swadeshi" employer who most profits by his skill, drives along where he must go afoot. The Presidency Association will, perhaps, not acknowledge this. They may directly achieve very little. But indirectly we believe they will be instrumental in bringing about an official inquiry which may lead to legislation, if such legislation be found necessary. Government may be led to appoint a Committee, consisting, say of a Civilian as president and a Millowner and a representative of the labourers as members, endowing them with power to examine on oath and to permit representation of the several interests by counsel.

Such a Committee would be able to get at the truth and to extract a measure of wheat, though perhaps a small measure, from the immeasurable deal of chaff which has been served up to us lately. They would, we imagine, find the evidence of Mr. Talcherkar of value, for in the excellent letter he wrote to us, the other day, he classifies the hands to be met with in the mills clearly defines who are and who are not entitled to consideration. "The model hand, steady, sober and regular in attendance, reliable, who knows his duty to his employers," he is the only one who requires any consideration at all. But whatever may be the case with the others, take the mill-hand all round, he is the happiest working man to be found in India, and if he had more leisure he would degenerate in health and spirits by greater opportunities for carousals and attending the bhajan entertainments. It is no use soliciting sympathy for them because in reply to a question some one says : "We make little ; the managers make all." That is only a synonymic phrase for "gharib admi hai." It is the excuse of the gharrywalla who returns his fare four annas instead of eight and of the hamal who breaks the domestic glass and china. But an enthusiastic or an emotionalist correspondent with a flowing pen will serve up the idea in such polished periods and rounded sentences, here a moral and there a sentiment, as would make a marble statue weep for the "gharib admi," who is very frequently a fraud. Even the Pharisee of old would have smitten his sides and cried "gharib admi" if he had known what ill-repute he was to fall into for thanking God he was not as other men. The shrill whistles which are heard in the Bombay mills are identical with those heard in cotton-mills throughout the world. They do not mean "Clear out," but "Look out" and are not for the ears of illicitly employed infants, but for men who are slumbering beneath idle machines and who are thus apprised of the approach of one clothed in authority and white drill.

Nevertheless, we are inclined to believe that the 'investigation" of the Committee of the Presidency Association, or the Commission of Inquiry which Government may be induced to appoint, will discover some crooked points to set straight. Mills are private concerns and the law avoids interference in their internal management unless there is something so seriously wrong as to demand it Before Mr. Procter, Mr. Petit and Mr. Wadia referred to the growing evil of long hours, we remember Mr. Wacha, who is one of the newly-appointed Committee of Investigation, drew attention to the subject at meetings of the Millowners' Association. He advocated twelve hours as enough for a tropical climate. But against this, it was urged that Indian operatives are unskilful and are, therefore, not so productive as Lancashire operatives. Then we are told our Mill Agents are grasping. More production means more money in their own pockets, thanks to the vicious quarter anna per pound commission, and we are asked to believe the cupidity of the Agents oppresses the operatives who are thus made to grind at these machines for thirteen, fourteen and fifteen hours. "Just imagine," writes a correspondent to us, "fifteen hours in a steamy room, with temperature at 90 degrees. Imagine the operative standing for at least 12 out of the 15 hours—allowing half an hour for recess and half an hour for smoking, etc, during a day. Even the 'byle' of the agriculturist in the field is not so long yoked and the 'byle' works in the open—not in a heated room where at least there is the accumulated exhalations of a hundred persons. If we take even 13 hours, there remain only 11 hours for food and rest and other domestic purposes. An hour is lost going to and from home and mill. The poor fellow ought to have seven hours for sleep. If we, better the circumstanced and living in comparative comfort want seven hours, surely they are not too much for the operative. Consider his humble hut; his surroundings, his poverty, his little family and all the rest of of his environments, and he would be a bold taskmaster who would aver that 13 hours of work were not too much ! ! The Millowners or mill-agents had to clear themselves of a lot of charges, as no doubt they can. They have not yet however made any attempt to do so though a week has gone by since the meeting of mill hands at which reforms were asked for. "Altogether, we are asked to believe, the mill-agent is an unregenerate creature and, if the Government were a Caligula, it would wish for only one week of these fatted creatures to be twisted all at once. "Persuasion, remonstrance, entreaties and all rational appeals have been lost on him. He has grown audacious by reason of the State keeping aloof from interference so as not to hamper an established and prosperous industry. The more he sees he is allowed to work as he likes, the more he is lengthening his hours of work. And, no doubt, electric installations have been his "deus ex-machina" to further his views. The operative, therefore, goes to the wall. He is inarticulate. He has an organ of opinion or two, but worthless for practically influencing the millowner. He has leaders in jobbers and fifty-per-cent-profits-patriots—usurers. They lead or mislead him. He is yet illiterate. He has not yet learned the power of organised resistance. He has no Trade Unions to fall back upon for maintaining himself when there are strikes. Strikes here are spasmodic and of not long duration for want of the necessary sinews. Otherwise the mill-agents could be brought to their senses and made to behave with humanity. Of course, there are honourable exceptions. But the exceptions prove the rule." The Millowner, it will be observed, has his enemies ; the hands have their friends. Efficient enquiry will reveal where the truth lies.

THE FUTURE OF CRETE.

THE more noisy disturbances in the Caucasus and the important events in the Far East and at Portsmouth have combined to drown the efforts of Crete to make itself heard once more. As with food so with news. We can only assimilate a certain amount, and habit has taught us a preference for the spiciest dishes. Yet the Cretans consider that the time has come to once more urge their claims in the most emphatic manner. To understand the position of affairs it is necessary to go back seven years. None too soon the powers then closed the misrule of Turkey granting the islanders a measure of autonomy with half expressed promises, the failure to fulfil which has caused the present trouble. It has long been the ambition of the Cretans that they shall be joined to Greece. This desire is easily comprehended when it is remembered that the enormous majority of the three thousand inhabitants are Greeks, while Greek is the language commonly used by the handful of Mussulmans found there. The appointment of Prince George of Greece as head of the Government naturally fostered the desire for complete annexation and it was, at the time, deemed not improbable that the consummation of these desires was only a matter of a few months. Angered by the delay an insignificant number of insurgents endeavoured to force the Powers out of their policy of inaction. Still the Powers refused to act, presumably on the ground that having taken from the Sultan the substance of Government it was inadvisable—in the face of more important demands—to deprive him of the shadow. To-day the Cretan has fostered a feeling of martyrdom which angrily resents the presence of the international troops and has had the effect of alienating the sympathies of Northern Europe until the Powers refuse to discuss the question before order is restored. Under most conditions such an attitude is justifiable, but in the present case the acts of the insurgents amount to nothing more than an attempt to force the honouring of a promissory note. Even so, it is only a few who have adopted this attitude, and to penalise four-fifths of the population for the misdeeds of the remainder cannot appear fair to any but the most biassed observers. The increase of troops must ultimately have the effect of subduing the insurrection, but to what end? To allow former promises to go unregarded is to count more serious trouble. The insurrection is sufficient ground for strengthening the form of Government without giving unnecessary offence to Turkey, and union with Greece stands out as the most popular solution of the difficulty. The most suitable course to adopt would be to consent to the new Union as speedily as possible. This would entail the substituting of Greek troops for those at present in occupation, and it is impossible to suppose that, having got their desires, the insurgents would oppose those whose guardianship they are demanding with their lives. Happily this is a view not unknown in diplomatic circles, and if permanent quiet in the island is desired by the Powers as earnestly as they profess, it is a counsel they will do well to follow with the utmost speed that dignity can allow.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND PEACE TREATIES.

THERE are niceties in the arrangement of peace between two belligerent Powers which are often more awkward than the adjustment of the terms of agreement. One of the most delicate points, in cases like that of Russia and Japan, where the theatre of war is so vast and no armistice concluded beforehand, is to determine the exact time at which the treaty of peace shall become operative at certain places where it may be difficult to convey news. Until the official news arrives, the belligerents at these places are justified by international law in waging war, though they have learned unofficially that at headquarters peace has been concluded. A case which is always quoted wherin disputes arise is that of the Swinehered. This was an English ship which was provided with letters of marque and which sailed from Calcutta for England before the end of the period of five months fixed by the Treaty of Amiens for the termination of hostilities in the Indian Seas. The Swineheard had on board the proclamation of George III declaring peace. But soon after leaving Calcutta she was captured by a French privateer, being unable to offer resistance through not having powder on board as a result of the peace declaration. The Captain of the privateer was aware of the treaty of peace, but seeing that the Swinehead was a good prize took her to France. International law upheld the action, and the case has become a standard one.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN COMMERCIAL AMENITIES.

THE German press is exercised over what it describes as an instance of unfair rivalry between English and German commerce. In July last the German barque Octavia was destroyby fire whilst on a voyage from Hamburg to the western coast of South America. Complaint is made that a report was circulated in England to the effect that the barque was carrying Rhenish-Westphalian coal, and that it was from spontaneous combustion of this coal that the fire arose. It is now maintained that the barque was carrying 1,200 tons of Newcastle coal as ballast and that this English coal was the only coal on board. It is further said that the result of the report has been to send up the insurance rates on Westphalian forge coal, which is consequently less able to compete in the markets of the world. Unfortunately for the ground of the grievance, English insurance companies are not given to adjusting their rates on the strength of unconfirmed reports, and it is difficult to believe that German companies would do so.

THE Prince of Wales will unveil the statue of Queen Victoria during his visit to Agra.

THE Viceroy will shortly go for a shooting trip to Dami in the neighbourhood of Simla.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY CURZON'S Nursing Home is still under discussion, but has not advanced far enough to render the publication of details possible.

H. M. S. LAPWING, under the Command of Lieut-Commander A. B. Barker, N. R., sailed on Saturday for Muscat.

ENFORCEMENT from yesterday is notified of the prohibition against pen marking postage stamps.

R. I. M. S. LAWRENCE, Commander C. G. Sinclair, arrived here yesterday from Bushire having left that port on 23rd September and called at Karachi.

THE Mountain Artillery camp-of-exercise, which was to have been held at Mansehra, near Abbottabad has been countermanded on account of cholera in the neighbourhood.

THE Reverend Charles Hope Gill, Bishop Designate of the Missionary See of Travancore and Cochin, is to be consecrated at St. Paul's Cathedral on the 18th October.

IN consequence of the inability of the Home authorities to supply the necessary drafts for British troops in India, resort will be again had to the grant of bounties to the men to extend their service.

IT is stated by the "Englishman" that an attempt is being made in Calcutta to persuade gariwalas to refuse to take European fares. Our contemporary in commenting on the fact seems to forget that it would not be impossible for the Police Commissioner to retaliate by cancelling licences.

THERE is a chance of Mysore rivalling the achievement of Kashmir. Five village school-masters from Mysore State, who, with the permission of the late Mr. Tata, received training in his experimental silk farm at Bangalore, have since been appointed sericultural inspectors in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore, where the mulberry is grown.

MADRAS, which grows about 30 per cent of the indigo planted in India, reports a fall of from 73,100 to 51,000 acres under indigo this season. The decrease is attributed partly to want of timely rains and partly to the extensive cultivation of food crops in preference to indigo, "the demand for which has of late considerably fallen."

LORD WINDSOR on Sept. 8 unveiled the Ludlow memorial to the Imperial Yeomanry and Volunteers who served in the South African war. This memorial is the original design of the statue executed for the Volunteers of New South Wales by Capt. Adrian Jones, and presented by him to his native town.

THE balance-sheet issued by Messrs. Cox and Co., in April last shows that current and deposit accounts amount to £3,208,252, circular notes £490 and capital and reserve £400,000 giving a total of £3,608,742. On the credit side of the balance, consols (at 90 1/2) National War Loan (at 99) and Transvaal Loan (at 99 1/2) account for £762,350, while English railway debentures and Metropolitan, Corporation and Indian and Colonial Stocks Account for £362,790. The cash at bankers and on hand with cash at call and at short notice amounts to £878,305, advances to customers £1,460,607 and freehold property in the shape of bank premises £144,690. These figures which have been duly audited and certified show that Messrs. Cox, who are opening a branch at Hornby Road rank well with the strongest banks in India.

OFFICIAL intimation has been received by the Lieutenant-Governor and civil authorities of Guernsey that, on Saturday, Sept 23, the Duke of Connaught will arrive in the island to unveil the monument which the inhabitants have raised to the memory of Guernseymen who fought and fell in the Boer war. His Royal Highness will be conveyed to Guernsey in the cruiser Monmouth, and during his stay will be the guest of his Excellency Major-Gen. Barrington Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor, at Saumarez Park. On Monday, Sept. 25, the Duke of Connaught, as Inspector-General of the Forces, will inspect the defences of the island, and witness gun fire practice by No. 13 company Royal Garrison Art., who are the holders of the cup in the inter-garrison competition. The Inspector-General goes to Alderney on Tuesday, Sept. 26, returning to England the day following.

THE GYMKHANA RUGB TOURNAMENT.

(FINAL.)

WELSH REGIMENT vs. YORSHIRE REGIMENT.

THE final in the Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Tournament between the Welsh Regiment and the Yorkshire Regiment was played on Saturday, and as was generally anticipated resulted in a victory for the Welsh, though not by quite such a large margin as was expected. The Yorkshires put up a very good fight indeed, and had their backs known what to do with the ball when they got possession of it in the same way that the Welsh backs did, there might have been a different tale to tell. The game was chiefly confined to the forwards and here the Welsh were unable to point to the same superiority as the backs, the Yorkshire pack both in the scrums and the loose not conceding their opponents many points. The game, although confined mostly to the forwards, would hardly have been won by the Welsh, had it not been for the fine combination shown by their halves and three-quarters. The former found openings for the latter time after time and the Yorkshire backs rarely had a chance of acting on the offensive, most of both periods being spent in stopping the dodgy tricky runs of the Welsh halves and the charges of the three quarters. The game throughout, contrary we magine to expectation, was free from all element of roughness and there was not a single instance from first to last where the referee's interference was called for for any flagrant breach of the rules. Mr. Hebblethwaite refereed again and carried out the difficult duties of the position on the whole satisfactorily, though he was a bit too prone to give undue weight to the appeals of players on points which he should have decided before there was time for any appeal. The attendance was very satisfactory and in numbers recalled the Tournaments of the early nineties when the Rugby code flourished in a way that it unfortunately does not now.

The kick-off was followed by a rush of the Wel [illegible] down to their opponents' goal line Montgomery [illegible] shoved into touch when within a few yards of [illegible] line. Play for a few minutes after this was co [illegible] to the Yorkshire "25" until the latter's for [illegible] breaking away transferred play to midfield [illegible] their unfortunate habit of getting offside lost [illegible] ground again. The Welsh now did most of the [illegible] sing and among the openings they made was [illegible] their back of dropping a goal. The kick, how [illegible] a longish one, failed. Scrum now followed scrum [illegible] the Yorks working the ball up to their oppo [illegible] end were placed in a position of scoring, owi [illegible] a mistake by one of the Welsh "threes" [illegible] the Yorks right half who made a fine sprint [illegible] the Welsh "25" spoilt everything by a pass [illegible] ward. From thence on to within ten minutes of half time the Welsh were in the ascendancy when [illegible] inside right three quarter ran in between the posts. The kick though from a easy position failed. [illegible] to half-time the Welsh continued to attack [illegible] twice nearly dropped goals, a kick by Thomas striking the cross bar. Crossing over with a lead of only three points in spite of having had much the best of play in the first half the Welsh pressed from the commencement, but for some time they could not penetrate the stout defence of the Yorks backs, eventually, however, Daily the right half got across, Thomas who was entrusted with the kick failing again to convert. Just before time Howe got across for the Welsh obtaining their third try which also was not converted. No side shortly after found the Welsh winners by three tries (9 points) to nil.

After the game Mrs. Kemp, wife of Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, presented the cup to Lieutenant Montgomery, the captain of the winning team, Mr. P. Cadell, I.C.S., in a few well chosen words eulogising both the winners and the runners up for the sporting spirit in which they had played.

The Tournament of 1905 is now a matter of history and what lovers of the Rugby Code should do between now and next September is to divise some means of preventing the game dying out altogether in Bombay as it threatens to. There is perhaps only one way in which this can be done viz the institution of a Rugby League on the same lines as the Harwood Association League. Given such a league fresh clubs would no doubt spring into existence and much would be done toward's fostering the game in the Western Presidency which has always been regarded as the chief stronghold of the Rugby code in India. What Colonel Harwood has done for the rival code can surely be done for the Rugby code, if not by an individual enthusiast then by a body of enthusiasts who have the interests of the game at heart.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

PARSEE GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

ALTHOUGH the Bombay Gymkhana placed [illegible] strongest available team in the field on Satu [illegible] against the Parsee Gymkhana in the half day match on the latter's ground the result from the visitors' point of view was extremely disappointing, the Parsis who won the toss and batted first declaring their innings closed on the ball of the third wicket with the total 159 and dismissing their opponents with plenty of time in hand for the poor total of 71 (16 extras), 40 of which were obtained by two batsmen. The display given by the visitors was about the very worst ever seen in the whole series of games between the two Gymkhanas, the bowling in particular, although Anisworth, Stileman, Cheetham, Powell, Kiddle and Wilson were all in the team, being very ineffective. The bulk of the runs for the Parsis were made by J. N. Mody who had the gratification of putting up a century, his first this season, and one of the very few [illegible] innings of a hundred made in these matches [illegible] wicket which had not a scrap of turf on it [illegible] hard as iron and gave the bowlers no assistance in spite of this fact Warden captured five wickets for 19 runs and Kanga five for 35 runs. With the exceptions of Vines 27 and Cheetham 13 the Gymkhana batsmen gave an inglorious display four of the team failing to score including Aston and Powell and seven between them only being responsible for five runs between them. The following are the scores :—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

Mr P K Vakil, c Priestley, b J W Kiddle	21
Mr J D Modi, not out	[illegible]
Mr H F Commisariatwalla, l-b-w, Lieut Wilson	[illegible]
Mr N B Saklatwalla, c Powell, b Lieut Wilson	18
Mr A B Chothia, not out	3
Mr M E Pavri Mr H D Kanga Mr H D Gimi Mr S S Commisariatwalla Mr M R Parekh Mr J S Warden	did not bat
Extras	10
Total	159

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
J L Ainsworth	6	25	1	0
C G Stileman	7	31	1	0
Lieut Wilson	12	37	3	2
J A C Kiddle	3	11	0	1
H Cheetham	4	27	0	0
S N Powell	3	15	0	0

Ainsworth 2 wide 1 no ball.
Kiddle 1 no ball.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr S N Powell, b J S Warden	0
Lieut Wilson, c Pavri, b H Kanga	1
Mr A H S Aston, b H Kanga	0
Lieut D F Vines, b J S Warden	27
Mr H Cheetham b H Kanga	13
Mr J A C Kiddle, b H Kanga	4
Mr E Priestley b H Kanga	6
Mr Gillott b J S Warden	0
Mr J L Ainsworth, b J S Warden	0
Mr E L Burns, not out	1
Mr C G Stileman, l-b-w J S Warden	3
Extras	16
Total	71

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
H Kanga	11	35	5	5
J S Warden	11	19	6	5

LORD LOVAT is to attend the great army manoeuvres near Hamburg, accompanied by the Hon. Francis Gathorne-Hardy and several officers from the Staff College.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

LORD CURZON TO WELCOME THE PRINCE.

Latest Arrangements.

VISIT TO AJMERE ABANDONED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

It is at the King's special wish that Lord Curzon stays to welcome the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Captain Tyrwhitt has been appointed Commodore of the Renown and the Revd. Mr. Tyrwhitt Chaplain.

The Princess of Wales to-day inspected the Renown at Portsmouth,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 30.

The following official announcement is made by the desire of His Majesty the King Emperor. "His Excellency the Viceroy will remain in India to receive His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Bombay on November 9th."

Lord Minto will arrive at Bombay on November 17th. The Viceroy will made over charge to him there on November 18th and will sail on the same day in the R. I. M. S. Dufferin.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 30.

The amended programme for the tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales is now settled. The only station which it has been found necessary to drop out of the arrangements is that of Ajmer, where their Royal Highnesses' proposed visit has had to be abandoned on account of scarcity. The other proposed visits in Rajputana, will be carried out as originally arranged.

To meet the altered arrangements in connection with the manœuvres their Royal Highnesses will spend three days near Rawalpindi after leaving Peshawar. They will then do three days sightseeing at Delhi, reaching Agra on the date originally proposed and thereafter carrying out the tour as already announced.

The proceedings at Agra will be especially impressive. The ceremonies include a great elephant procession and the unveiling of a statue of the late Queen Victoria.

LATER.

The change to-day announced in the Viceroy's plans will enable his Excellency to make a short autumn tour in India. The programme is not yet settled, but his Excellency may not improbably leave Simla in the third week in October, and visit Dehra Dun, Indore and Delhi before proceeding to Bombay to receive the Prince and Princess of Wales. The postponement of Lord Curzon's departure to give him the honour of receiving their Royal Highnesses is looked upon here as marking in some manner, the recognition of his Excellency's services to India and as indicating a belated desire on the part of the Home Government to mitigate the abruptness of the acceptance of his resignation.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 1.

It is now settled that H. E the Viceroy will leave Simla on the 23rd of October, and after visiting Dehra Dhun, Jammu, Lahore, Delhi and Indore, will arrive at Bombay on the 6th of November.

He leaves Bombay at midnight on the 9th, for [illegible] and again arrives at Bombay on the 17th and sails on the 18th of November.

Major Macnab, I. M. S., Surgeon to the Viceroy, and Major Poynter, D. S. O., A. D. C., to the Viceroy will accompany him home. The party accompanying his Excellency on tour will be Mr. Fraser, Mr. Nathan, Colonel Edwards, Major Macnab, Major Poynter, Captain Bulkeley and Captain Forrester.

SIMLA, OCTOBER, 2.

The Government of India offices open in Calcutta this year on 6th November.

The shock caused by blowing up of the dynamite in Suez Canal last Friday was distinctly recorded by the seismographic instruments of the Government of India at Simla.

Lord Curzon meets Sir Charles Rivaz in the latter part of October at Lahore where his Excellency spends two or three days on his way to receive the Prince at Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CANADA AND PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

An Invitation to Australia.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

Canada has invited Australia to establish preferential trade relations with Canada.

The Australian Government is considering the matter.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

Mr. Walter Vaughan Morgan, Proprietor of "Who's Who," has been elected Lord Mayor of London.

[Alderman Vaughan Morgan is well-known in many connections in the city. His own publication gives the following account of him. He was born in May 1831. being the sixth son of Thomas Morgan, of Glasbury and Marianne, daughter of William Vaughan of Breson, and is unmarried. Educated at Christ's Hospital which has supplied so many prominent members of the City Corporation, he entered the service of the National Provincial Bank of England in 1846. In ten years he rose to the position of chief cashier in the Manchester Branch, when he resigned his position to join his brothers in founding the firm of Morgan Brothers, merchants and newspaper proprietors and the Morgan Crucible Company. The firm consisted of six brothers who continued in partnership for thirty years and still so continue except that death his reduced the number to three. One of the Proprietors of "The Chemist and Druggist" and "The Ironmonger Journals Alderman Morgan is an enthusiastic mason of many years standing have been Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of England in 1897 08. In 1900 01 he was Sheriff of the City and has been of H. M. Lieutenants for the city. A Treasurer of Christ's Hospital, the name is identified with other charitable institutions there being a ward named "Vaughan Morgan" in the London Homœopathic Hospital in Great Ormond Street.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RUSSIAN AND GERMAN RAPPROCHEMENT.

A Rejoinder to England.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

There is much talk in the Russian and German papers over the new close rapprochement between the two Empires as a rejoinder to the Anglo-Japanese agreement, and an attempt is being made to connect Signor Tittoni's meeting with Count von Bulow at Baden-Baden with a plan for the construction of the balance of power.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN TROUBLE.

An Improved Situation.

The propitiatory utterances of the Austrian Premier and other influences are contributing to appease the more moderate Hungarians and to separate them from the Coalition.

In the Austrian Reichsrath, yesterday, Herr Gautsch, the Premier, said the Government proposes to Hungary that the respective Governments appoint deputations to meet in the spring and discuss the revision of the laws of 1867, regulating the joint affairs of the two countries. He was convinced, he said, that a revision would benefit both and the Monarchy as well.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

The Hungarian coalitionists are arranging a great torchlight procession on the 3rd instant past the Kossuth Club.

The Socialists are arranging a simultaneously counter demonstration. The Police are taking extensive precautions to prevent a fight.

DISCOVERY OF BOMBS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Armenians Again Implicated.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The discoveries of depots of bombs and explosives in the houses of Armenians at Constantinople is causing much feeling in Turkey.

CHOLERA IN POLAND.

A Heavy Death Roll.

Fifty cases of cholera have occurred in Poland within a week, twenty-eight being fatal.

THE PRINCE EDWARD HANDICAP.

The following is the result of the race for the Prince Edward Handicap.

Cape de Verde	1
Glenamoy	2
Challacombe	3

HONOUR FOR M. DE WITTE.

Created a Count.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

M. de Witte has been created a Count.

LONDON, OCT. 1

The Kaiser personally decorated M. de Witte with the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle before he left Berlin.

BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS.

A Fair Increase.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The Revenue for the half-year shows an increase of £74,350 as compared with 1904, despite the reduction in the tea-duty.

THE SUEZ CANAL STOPPAGE.

Date of Clearance.

Traffic will be resumed for all ships through the Suez Canal about 8th October.

CYCLONE AT CAPETOWN.

Great Damage.

Seven were killed and many injured in a cyclone at Capetown and the Malmesbury has been wrecked. Hundreds of people have been rendered homeless.

LAUNCH OF A NEW CRUISER.

The cruiser Natal of 13,550 tons and a speed of 22 1/2 knots was successfully launched at Barrow to-day.

AMERICAN INSURANCE DISCLOSURES.

More Remarkable Allegations.

The American Insurance disclosures are daily becoming more remarkable. The eminent banker Mr. Schiff, ex-Director of the Equitable Life, has caused a sensation by deposing that the Directors of the large New York Corporations are a negligible quantity and valueless in checking the misconduct of the executive officers. The evidence of other officials showed that three great Companies divided the legislatures in the United States and Canada into three groups, appointing a confidential agent at each with large sums at their disposal for the purpose of influencing favour to the Companies.

THE TYPHOON AT MANILA.

The Loss of the American Gunboat.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

Eleven Americans and twenty-four natives were drowned by the sinking of an American gunboat in the late typhoon at Manila, on the 27th instant.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FRENCH SUGAR FRAUDS.

Markets Depressed in Paris.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The markets in Paris are depressed owing to the failure of Lacaussade and Viallet an important Sugar Company.

M. Labouglise, a Director of the Egyptian Refineries Company, with which the late Mr. Cronier was connected, has died suddenly at Cairo.

DEATH OF SIR DONALD STEWART.

LONDON OCT. 1.

Captain Sir Donald Stewart, Governor of the East African Protectorate, has died at Nairobi from pneumonia.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.

There is a marked decrease in yellow fever in New Orleans, which is ascribed to the systematic destruction of mosquitoes.

BRITISH CHARITY FOR ITALY.

Lord Brassey has offered to erect a large number of wooden cottages on an English model for the Italian sufferers by the earthquake. The offer has been gratefully accepted.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Russia through France has made representationists Japan treating prisoners attempting to escape as ordinary criminals.

THE NEW TREATY.

The British Columbians though appreciating the prowess of Japan, and benefits of alliance, have not modified their attitude towards Asiatic immigration.

A renewal of anti-Japanese legislation next session is considered certain.

SMALL TENDERS FOR LOANS.

POST OFFICE FACILITIES TO BE DISCONTINUED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SIMLA, SEPT. 30.

Press communique.—In 1901 the Government of India with a view to encourage small investments in Government securities introduced, as an experimental measure, an arrangement under which tenders not exceeding Rs. 2,000 each for Government loans are receivable at all head and sub-Post Offices. This measure has now been in operation for five years, but the results obtained have been quite incommensurate with the trouble which the system involves. The aggregate value of the tenders received at Post Offices has declined annually and those for the Loan of August last amounted to Rs. 65,600 only the bulk of which proved unsuccessful. These meagre results are probably due to the fact that the Post Office now affords facilities for the investment of small sums in Government securities at current prices and without fees at any time of the year, whereas the petty investors concerned have no means of knowing what they ought to tender on the occasion of a fresh loan. The Government of India have accordingly now decided that the receipt of tenders at Post Offices for new loan shall be discontinued.

THE PARTITION DISTURBANCES.

ZEMINDARS' PROTEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 30.

In connection with the partition of Bengal, the Honb'le Mr. Bhupendranath Bose, as attorney for several zemindars possessing property in those parts of Bengal, which are added to the new province, has notified the Secretary of State for India that unless the Proclamation be withdrawn they will institute a suit in the Calcutta High Court to declare the Proclamation inoperative, null and void.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A WILL.

SENSATIONAL PROSECUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, SEPTEMBER 30.

The assistant Sessions Judge, at Dhulia has been engaged the whole of this week in trying a case of forgery in which one Kashiram is charged with forging the will of one Bhagvan Gansing, a wealthy cultivator, who died in April 1899, and nine others accused of aiding and abetting. The prosecution alleges that Bhagvan died intestate and that on the date on which he is alleged to have made his will he was unconscious. A number of witnesses were examined for prosecution. The Public Prosecutor Mr. F. P. J. Taleyarkhan, is prosecuting, with pleaders Messrs. Apte and Dev defending. After counsel's arguments had been heard accused was admitted to bail. The case is still proceeding.

HEAVY RAIN AT DARJEELING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARGEELING, SEP. 3.

Since Thursday heavy and frequent rain has fallen in Darjeeling and District. On Thursday night over five inches were recorded. Yesterday and to-day there has been heaviest rainfall of the season, but yet there have been no landslips of any consequence. The upmail train arrived only an hour late to-day.

[Other telegrams will be found on page 6].

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AMENDMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

THE QUESTION OF OVERCROWDING.

HEIGHT OF FRAME BUILDINGS.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council was held in the Council Hall, at Poona on Saturday. His Excellency the Governor presided and among those present were: the Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, C.S.I., I. C. S.; the Hon. Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., I. C. S.; the Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B.A., LL.B; the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola; the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A; the Hon. Khan Bahadur Darasha Ratanji Chichgar; the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong; then Hon. Mr. Montagu de Pomeroy Webb; the Hon. Mr. Edward Giles, M.A., C.I.E; the Hon. Mr. J. L. Jenkins, M.A, I.C.S; the Hon. Mr. Richard Amphlett Lamb, C.I.E., I.C.S; the Hon. Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, C I E; the Hon. Mr. Leslie Crawford; the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, C.I.E; the Hon. Mr George Owen William Dunn; the Hon. Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.I.E., I.C.S; the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, B.A., LL.B; the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B; the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B; the Hon. Sardar Muhammad Yakub Sheik Ismail, C.I.E; the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, B.A., Advocate General; the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, J.P: and the Hon. Meherban Narayanrao Govind alias Baba Sa'heb Ghorpade, Chief of Ichalkaranji.

THE HON. MR. EDGERLEY.

The Hon. Mr. S. W. Edgerley in moving the Second Reading of the Bill said he ventured to think that the Council had some reason to congratulate itself that after the consideration of a Bill of this character, the Select Committee had been able to submit a report which was so nearly unanimous, and he was sure that this Council as well as the Select Committee and himself had the very greatest reason for congratulations that there had been placed at their disposal in the most ungrudging manner the long experience and wide knowledge of matters of the Bombay Municipal Administration which was possessed in so full a degree by the Hon. Mr. Crawford. He had spent a good part of the first week on his return to India in January last in revising this Bill and ever since that date they had been able to turn to him with the full confidence of of receiving his willing assistance and wise counsel. He (Mr. Edgerley) should like to tell the Council that as regarded the proceedings of the Select Committee they held their meetings as close after the meetings of the Corporation as they could after the various sections of the Bill were dealt with, with the result that they had four members of that body on the Select Committee and they were able to discuss the matters and suggestions made by the Corporation as regarded the Bill in which they were so greatly interested. Now he might, of course, go on at length through the Bill, but he should have to assume that the Hon. Members were fully acquainted with the Bill as it was introduced and if he made that assumption it was no great assumption also for him to make that they had read and studied the report of the Select Committee and in that report they had really touched upon every point of importance which they discussed and therefore he felt that there was no doubt about the view of the Council that this Bill, subject to such decision as they might come to at the stage of consideration of details, was a Bill the Council desired to pass. He thought they might take it that in the Select Committee's report before them the Bill was sufficiently explained for the purpose of the Second Reading. He wished only to refer to one section as to which he had noticed that the explanation did not seem to have been quite sufficient and that was as regarded clause 55 which endeavoured to deal with overcrowding. As the Hon. members saw they had omitted a good deal of that at the end. They had really omitted section 379 (b) because they found there was no difficulty of inspection of such houses and they had omitted clause 6 which was the penal clause without giving any reason. The reason for that partly was that in clause 4 of 379 (a) they had altered the unit of overcrowding and building room, but they had not altered the penalties. The subsequent clause of penalties for overcrowding rooms was very much higher than it would have been for buildings as a whole. There was one more point Mr. Edgerley said he should like to notice and that was about the division which had been made in the responsibility of the owner and occupier of a building for giving information That seemed to have been quite understood from the matter that had to come to his notice. It referred to the person who really ought to give information which was necessary to enable the Municipal Commissioner to move. He (Mr. Edgerley) did not say anything about the amendments which were on the papers, because they should have to discuss them, he presumed, at some length, and there was no use doing them twice over and he passed by altogether the amendments which referred to clause 52 and as regarded amendments 3, 4 and 5, he had examined them as carefully as he could and he hoped to be able to make suggestions which would be acceptable to the Hon'ble members moving them and so save the time of the Council, and therefore with these few remarks he begged to move the Second Reading of the Bill.

THE HON. MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

The Hon Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said he thought the real credit of getting such practical unanimous report of the Select Committee, as they had been able to lay before the Council, was due to its Chairman, the Hon. Mr Edgerley. It would be readily recognised that in a matter of that kind where various details had to be considered in regard to the sanitary administration of the city, as well provisions of safety of buildings, water works, drainage, etc., there must be a considerable difference of opinion as to the measures that were most suitable to be accepted. As was natural the Corporation had subjected all these sections to a very careful scrutiny and had passed various resolutions in regard to them. These resolutions were before the Select Committee and the latter very carefully went into the whole question and had come to a decision, which he thought would be considered satisfactory on all grounds; and he repeated that in dealing with all those points the Hon. Mr. Edgerley as Chairman, of the Committee, brought to bear upon the discussion his judicial mind and considering and deciding upon various points were carried in a manner, which were eminently satisfactory to all those people, who on some points still differed from the view of the majority. It was the fashion to say that the Corporation would always side with the house-owners. There would be nothing strange if that was true, because after all half the members of the Corporation were elected by the house owners of the City of Bombay. But when they considered the various questions which had been discussed by the Corporation, those members of the Council and the public, would recognise that in dealing with the various points the Corporation had always strived to look to the interests of the City as a whole. He would mention one or two instances to show where the interests of the house owners with the proposals in the Bill. Under the existing law the house owner was empowered to construct a building to a height one and a half times the width of the street or to the height of the present building. If the existing house happened to be forty or fifty feet the house owner was empowered to rebuild the house if he chose to ten or twelve feet more. When this question was considered before the Corporation, they all said there that the set-back should be enforced to a considerably large extent and that the height should be restricted to forty feet and that angle of 450 should be accepted, which would imply that the height should be regulated by the width of the street. There was not one member of the Corporation, who got up and said that the present rights, which the house owners enjoyed in regard to the heights of the buildings should be retained. When that resolution came before the Select Committee it was pointed out that various difficulties might arise in enforcing the set-backs and therefore the suggestions of the Select Committee were accepted. There was another question which referred to private bathing and washing places in existing houses. The new Bill empowered the Municipal Commissioner to enforce the provision of bathing in existing buildings as well as in new buildings. So far as new buildings were concerned there was not one member of the Corporation who got up and said that this power should not be given to the Commissioner. He would give one more instance to show that the Corporation had acted in this matter more in the interests of the city as a whole than in the interests of the houseowners. On a former occasion, that was to say, in the year 1892 when Municipal Byelaws were being framed, it was proposed that all buildings should be placed in charge of licensed surveyors. That proposal was at the time negatived. On this occasion the draft Bill contained a provision that all buildings should be in charge of licensed surveyors, who should be responsible not only for the plans that were prepared but also for carrying out work and who would also be required to give certificates in the forms of schedule T., which brought home to those licensed surveyors a very serious and important responsibility. When this restriction was proposed to be imposed there was not one member of the Corporation who got up and said that this should not be done.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE VICEROY AND THE SERVICES.

SEVEN YEARS' RETROSPECT.

A MEMORABLE TRIBUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 30.

Lord Curzon had a splendid reception at the United Service Club Dinner to-night, and made a magnificent speech full of appreciation of the help he has received from the official services, and of sympathy for the men who have worked with him throughout the seven strenuous years of his Viceroyalty. The attendance was a record one, about one hundred members of the Club, including Sir Denzil Ibbetson and all the leading officials being present. Cheers were given for the Viceroy, both when his health was drunk and afterwards when he left.

A WORTHY TRIBUTE.

The Hon. Mr. Hewett, in proposing the toast of the Viceroy, said:—

"Your Excellency and Gentlemen. Ever since this building was renovated in the time of Lord Dufferin it has been the privilege of the members of the United Service Club to welcome within their Club house and to bid Godspeed to each Viceroy within a short period of his retirement from his high office. It is almost exactly twelve years since Sir Arthur Fanshawe asked the members of the Club to honour the toast of Lord Lansdowne's health, and five years later he undertook the same office on the occasion of the dinner to Lord Elgin and he was able to speak of both of those Viceroys as being among the very few who had served for the full term of five years We meet, to-night, on an even more memorable occasion. It is my privilege to propose the health of a Viceroy whom our Sovereign has honoured by an extension of the usual term of office and who arrived in India nearly 7 years ago. We have to go back to that great man who was the last of the line of Governors-General who were not Viceroys before we find a Head of the Government who has given so much of his life to India. Gentlemen, this is not the occasion nor were the occasion suitable, should I be the proper person to attempt a review of even the principal acts of his Excellency's administration in India. This much I may be allowed to say, that we all realise that no question of any interest has escaped his scrutiny, that he has made himself familiar with every detail of the work of Government in the country and that he has, by his strenuous influence and personality, quickened the energies of every branch of the Administration. He has given the best of his life and the best of his health and strength to the service of this country. We all learned from the speech which he recently made, regarding education that the failure of his health, which we all deplore, resulted from the excessive work involved in presiding over the Education Conference of 1901. Having been behind the scenes at the time, I can assert without fear of contradiction that the work which he then undertook was too much for any man and that I have met no one in the country but Lord Curzon who would have attempted it. We all pray that with rest and a change to England, his health may be completely restored to him and we trust that, with the unexampled knowledge which he has gained during his experience as Viceroy, of the system of administration in India and of the wants of the country, he may be able to inspire a more intelligent interest in this great dependency of the British Empire than has hitherto existed among those engaged in public life in England.

PROPHESY FULFILLED.

"In bidding Lord Lansdowne farewell, Sir Arthur Fanshawe assured him of the confident hopes of his audience that he would on his return to England take a prominent part in guiding the counsels of the British Empire. How splendidly those hopes have been fulfilled we all know, and it is only a day or two since we learned of the details of his greatest achievement, namely the arrangement of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. We all look forward with equal confidence to our guest of this evening, returning to England to resume his place in the Government of Great Britain and trust that he will enjoy as high a place in the regard and admiration of his countrymen as is now held by his distinguished predecessor. Gentlemen, the life of the Viceroy is one of splendid isolation. He can make no friends, he can share no intimacies in the troubles and anxieties which necessarily at times accumulate around him, he must turn for support only to the members of his own family. We all know what a splendid comrade in arms Lady Curzon has been to our Viceroy. It is barely a year ago since she was hovering between life and death, and when every telegram from England was opened with apprehension, we all of us can remember the anxiety that was felt at the return of the Viceroy to assume his second term of office by himself and we can recall the relief with which we learnt that by a supreme effort Lady Curzon was coming back, long before any of us had hoped it possible, to stand by his side. It is our earnest hope that the Viceroy's health may be restored now as Lady Curzon's has been restored, and we wish long life, health and prosperity to them and to their children. Gentlemen, I ask you to drink to the health of his Excellency Lord Curzon, Viceroy, and Governor General of India."

In reply, His Excellency, who rose amid loud and prolonged cheering said:—

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

"Mr. Hewett, Your Honour and Gentlemen:—I desire to thank the members of this Club for the distinguished compliment that they have paid to me in inviting me to be their guest at this dinner to-night and also for the large and, as I believe, unexampled numbers that have collected within this room to do me honour (Applause). I have listened with much gratitude, though not without a good deal of compunction, to the kind remarks that have fallen from the lips of the chairman, The Hon. Mr. Hewett. I feel it is my good fortune that the task of proposing my health on this parting occasion should have fallen to his hands (Applause); for in one capacity or another, Mr. Hewett has been one of my foremost colleagues during the last seven years. (Hear, Hear.) When I came out to India as Viceroy he was Home Secretary, one of the most important posts in our administration. Then he became head of a Local Government proceeding to the Central Provinces, that well-known threshold to higher office, finally, when it became necessary to appoint the new Member for Commerce and Industry he was the one Civilian pre-eminently well qualified for the post. (Applause and Hear Hear).

"Thus he has seen many sides of the work of Government during recent years and if he can speak, as he has done, of that which has been attempted, and in part accomplished, the compliment is all the greater because of the man who utters it. There was one remark in Mr Hewett's speech by which I could not fail to be personally touched and that was the sentence in which he spoke of Lady Curzon as my comrade (Applause). It is true that in the arduous and, as he remarked, isolated position which the Viceroy of India is compelled to occupy, he is sustained by the solace of those who are nearest and dearest to him. In this way, my work has been lightened by the influences that have always been at my side. The part which India fills in the memory and affections of Lady Curzon is not inferior to that which she occupies in my own, and when we have left this country my heart will not alone be left behind, but a considerable portion of hers will be here also (Applause). Gentlemen, I do not stand here to-night to discuss controversial topics. They will work out to their appointed issue by processes which we cannot discern or at any rate cannot at present discern. (Laughter) History will write its verdict upon them with unerring pen (Loud Cheers) and we need not to-night anticipate the sentence. I stand here rather as one who has laboured and wrought amongst you to the best of his ability through

LONG AND STIRRING YEARS

and who rises for the last time to address the comrades who have shared his toil, and, if he has anywhere conquered, have enabled him to conquer (Cheers).

"I cannot approach such a task without emotion and I cannot feel sure of being able to discharge it with credit. I have referred to the position of peculiar isolation in which the Viceroy stands and I prefer rather, in what I have to say to-night, to turn my attention to those aspects of his work which bring him into contact with others. The relation of the Viceroy to the services in India is one of a peculiar and unexampled description. He is over them, but not of them, he is not attached to them as a party politican in England is to his party by the ties of long fellow service in a common cause. His link with them is one of official rank, not of personal identity and it is limited to a few years at the most instead of being spread over a life time. He is almost invariably from the nature of the case a stranger brought out from England and placed for a short time in supreme charge. I always thought it a remarkable thing in these circumstances and a proof of the loyalty and devotion to duty which is instinct in Englishmen that the Indian Services should extend to the Viceroy the fidelity and the support which they do (Hear Hear and Applause.) In my own case my feeling for the Indian Services was formed and was stated many years before I came to this country as Viceroy, and I cannot be suspected, therefore, of any afterthough, in declaring it now. When I brought out my book about Persia more than 13 years ago, having written it in the main in the interests of Indian defence, I dedicated it to the Civil and Military Services in India and, on the title page, I spoke about them in language which represented my profound conviction then and represents it still (Cheers.) You may imagine therefore, with what pride I found myself placed at the head of these Services seven years ago, and given the opportunity of co-operating for great ends with such strenuous and expert allies.

"It will always, I think, remain the greatest recollection of my public life that for this, not inconsiderable, period I was permitted to preside over the most efficient and the most high-minded public service which I believe to exist in the world (Loud Applause.) Gentlemen our official generations in India move so quickly, particularly in the higher ranks, that a Viceroy who has been here seven years ends by finding himself the doyen of the official hierarchy and feels that he is old almost before he has ceased to be young (Laughter). Such has been my own experience, though the Viceroy has colleagues in his Cabinet or Council lately revised to the normal duration of five years.

"I have served with no fewer than twenty Councillors in my time and in the ten local Governments I have well co-operated with nearly thirty Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners. Perhaps, therefore, I may claim an exceptional right to speak. It does indeed seem to me a remarkable thing that work, pursued under the conditions of pressure which have characterised our recent activities, and with responsible Agents as varied, so important and so numerous, should have been carried on with so much smoothness and good feeling and, if I may speak for the treatment which I have personally received, with such

AND GENEROUS CONSIDERATION.

And personal regard (Applause). I venture to assert, not as boast or as a compliment, but as a fact, that there has never been a time when the relations between the supreme Government and the Heads of the local Governments have been so free from friction or so harmonious (Cheers). In the old volumes of our proceedings which it has been my duty to study at midnight hours I have sometimes come across peppery letters or indignant remonstrances and have seen the spectacle of infuriated Proconsuls strutting up and down the stage (Laughter.) We now live not in the iron or stone age when implements of this description were, at any rate figuratively, in constant use (Laughter) but in the age of milk and honey (Laughter) when we all sit down together to devour the grapes of Eshchol by which I mean the Surpluses that are provided for us by the Finance Department (laughter). Even that Department has ceased to be a nightmare to the good as well as a terror to the evil and has assumed an urbanity in harmony with the spirit of the time. (Laughter.)

No doubt, these results are partially due, as I have hinted, to the more prosperous circumstances through which we have been passing and to the greater devolution of financial responsibility upon local Governments that we have carried out. But they also reflect a positive desire on our part to be everywhere on the best of terms with the local Governments, and their heads, and to avoid nagging interference and petty overruling and they have everywhere been met by a loyalty and a friendly cooperation on their part, which I should like to take this opportunity to acknowledge and which have made the relations between the Viceroy and the Governors and the Lieutenant-Governors with whom he has served one of the most agreeable episodes of my term of office, (Hear, Hear, and Applause).

I am not one of those who hold the view that local Governments are hampered in their administration by excessive centralisation or that any great measures of devolution would produce better results. In so far as there has been centralisation in the past, it has been in the main because under the Quinquennial contract system the local Governments had not the means with which to extend themselves and there cannot be much autonomy where there are not financial resources. Now that we have substituted.

FINANCIAL PERMANENT AGREEMENTS.

For the terminable agreements and have placed the local Governments in funds, they can proceed with internal development with as much freedom as can be desired. I am not in favour of removing altogether, or even of slackening the central control, for I believe that, with due allowance for the astonishing diversity of local conditions, it is essential that there should be certain uniform principles running through our entire administration (Hear Hear), and nothing could be worse either for India or for British Dominions in India, than that the country should be split up into a number of separate and rival units, very much like the Austro-Hungarian Empire in Europe, where the independent factors are only held together by the nexus of a single crown (Cheers).

"The various enquiries that have been conducted into Administration in my time, notably into education, famine, irrigation and police, have shown how easy it is for central principles to be forgotten and for indifference at Head Quarters to breed apathy and want of system lower down. I believe, therefore, in a strong Government of India gathering into its own hands and controlling all the reins (Cheers), but I would ride the local Governments on the snaffle and not on the curb (Hear, Hear and Laughter) and I would do all in our power to consult their feelings, to enhance their dignity and to stimulate their sense of responsibility and power (Hear Hear) The Head of a local Administration in India, and I speak in the presence of one to-night, possesses great initiative and an authority which is scarcely understood out of India. Sometimes in the past these prerogatives have been used to develope dissension and the Supreme Government has, as I am told, scarcely been on speaking terms with some of its principal lieutenants. I have been lucky in escaping all such experiences and every Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Chief Commissioner whom I have known has exerted himself with equal loyalty to conform to the general policy rather than to pursue his own (Cheers). This however is

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rather a digression into which I have wandered and I must get back to my subject at the point at which I left it.

MY OWN COLLEAGUES.

Even more than with the heads of local Governments have I necessarily been brought into contact with my own colleagues in the Government of India. I speak primarily of the Members of Council and secondarily of the Secretaries to the Government of India, which is governed not by an individual but by a committee. No important act can be taken without the assent of a majority of that committee which in practice cuts both ways. It is the tendency in India, as elsewhere, but much more in India than anywhere else that I have known, to identify the acts of Government with the head of the administration. The Viceroy is constantly spoken of as though he, and he alone, were the Government. This, of course, is unjust to his colleagues who are equally responsible with himself and very often deserve the credit which he unfairly obtains. On the other hand it is sometimes unfair to him (Laughter), for he may have to bear the entire responsibility for administrative acts or policies which were participated in and perhaps originated by them. In these rather difficult circumstances, which perhaps work out on the whole in a fair equation it is a consolation to me to reflect and this is the only Cabi*net secret that I am going to divulge, that during* my seven years of office there has not been a single important question, whether of internal or external *politics in which the Government of India* have not been absolutely unanimous, unless you except the last of all where the unanimity was scarce*ly broken (Hear, Hear, and prolonged Applause.)*

I believe this to be unexampled in the history of Indian administration. In the previous records of Indian Government I have often come across sparring matches between the illustrious combat*ants, and contentious minutes used to be fired off* like grape shot at the head of the Secretary of State. I can only recall three occasions on which a minute dissenting from the decision *of the majority of the Council has been sent home in* the whole of my time, and I venture *to think that* with a Council, representing so many different interests and points of view, this indicates a very *remarkable and gratifying unity (Hear Hear.)* Certainly, it has not been purchased by any sacrifice of independent judgment. The Viceroy has no more weight in his Council than any individual member of it. What it does show is that the Government of India in approaching the work of reconstruction and reform with which we have charged ourselves has been inspired by a single spirit and has pursued a common aim (Cheers). I recall with pride that in every considerable undertaking we have been an absolutely united body, united not merely in identity of opinion but in a common enthusiasm, and on this parting occasion it may be permissible for me to say, both of the distinguished Civilians and the eminent soldiers with whom it has been my privilege to serve, that I thank them with a gratitude, which it would be impossible to exaggerate, for a cooperation that has converted the years of toil into years of honourable pleasure, that will always remain one of the happiest recollections of my life (Loud Cheers). Then I turn to the Secretaries to Government, those faithful and monumental workers who dig in the mounts of the past and excavate the window of our ancestors (Laughter), who prepare our cases for us and write our official letters and despatches and generally keep us all from going wrong (Laughter). I have served with many Secretaries to Government in my time and I do not believe that in any administration in the world is the standard of trained intelligence or devotion to duty, in the service which they represent, so uniformly high (Cheers). My consolation in thinking of them that a better reward than my poor thanks lies before them as they gradually blossom into Chief Commissioners and Lieutenant Governors and Members of Council, is that they will earn the

FULLER RECOGNITION

to which they are entitled, and in my retirement I shall for years to come have the pleasure of seeing the higher posts of Indian Administration filled by men with whom I have been privileged to work and of whose capacity for the most responsible offices I have had such abundant opportunity to convince myself (Cheers.) Some paper at home said the other day that I had not founded a school. There was no need to do that, for it was here already, but I have assisted to train one and if the tests have sometimes been rather exacting, I may perhaps say in self-defence that I have never imposed upon others a burden which I was not willing to accept myself (Hear, Hear, and continued Applause). What I have said of Members and Secretaries is not less true of the officers who have served under them in the Departments of Government. When I came to Simla I observed that I regarded this place as the workshop of the Administration and such indeed during the last few years I believe it has truely been. It was Burke who remarked in one of his speeches that there is one sight that is never seen in Indian and that is the grey head of an Englishman. As I look about me (Laughter) I begin to think that we must live in a rather different and degenerate age and I am not sure that a certain guilty consciousness does not steal over my mind. I must confess that I have heard it whispered that Simla has acquired in recent times an unenviable reputation for staidness and sobriety (Laughter), and I believe that invidious epithets have even been applied to the hospitable and once light-hearted institution in which I am now priviledged to be entertained (Loud Laughter and Applause). Gentlemen, must I offer an apology for this alleged falling off from the standards of the past? No, I do nothing of the sort; I do not allow for a moment that we have pursued duty at the cost of the amenities of life. I most certainly have not done so. We have all had our hours of gaiety and ease at Simla and very pleasant they have been, but we have certainly set work before play, we have spent more time in school than out of it, and for my own part I believe that an incalculable benefit has been conferred upon the entire Service by the example of those public servants who used to be accused of idling away their time in the hills, but who now make up for the refreshing altitude in which they labour by the arduous and unremitting character of the labour itself (Cheers).

"We have finally killed the fallacy, perhaps never true at all and certainly least of all true now that the summer capital of government is a place where it is all summer and not much Government and if a Royal Commission were sent round to investigate

THE FACTORIES OF EMPIRE

I hould await with perfect equanimity the place that Simla would occupy in its report (Loud Applause). Gentlemen there is one error against which I think that we ought very particularly to be on our guard. I should not like any of us because we happen to be at the head-quarters of Government, to delude ourselves into thinking that we are the only people or even the principal people who run the Indian machine (Hear Hear). It would be quite untrue. India may be governed from Simla or Calcutta, but it is administered from the plains (Cheers). We may issue the orders and correct the mistakes, but the rank and file of the army are elsewhere and if we make the plans of the battle they make the plans of battle (Hear Hear). Let me not forfeit this opportunity of expressing my feelings towards the entire Civil Service of India for the loyal co-operation that I have received from them (Cheers) At the beginning I believe, they thought me rather a disturbing element in the economy of Indian Official existence, but when they saw that my interests and theirs mine because there is no one who so much benefited by increased efficiency in administration as the administrator himself, they gave me every assistance in their power, and no one is more sincerely conscious than myself that if success has anywhere been obtained it has not been in the Secretariat alone but in the district office, in the court and, I would even add, in the fields (Hear, Hear). Gentlemen, what is the secret of success in the Indian Services, Civil and Military alike? It lies not in systems or rules, not even exclusively in training or education. It consists in the man. If revenue assessments are to be fair and equitable to the people it will not be because of the resolutions which the Government of India have issued to regulate them but because a sympathetic settlement officer has been sent to carry them out (Applause) If one Division or District is dis-contented and another tranquil it will usually be because one has the wrong man at the head and the other the right one; if one young Chief degenerates into extravagance or dissipation, while another developes into a statesman and a ruler of men it will probably be found that the former has a weak political officer or an incompetent tutor while the other has been in strong and capable hands; if one regiment is efficient while another is soft or has a bad record, look to the commanding officer and you will commonly find the clue. Therefore, I say in India, as elsewhere but most of all In India, give me the man,

THE BEST THAT ENGLAND CAN PRODUCE

the best that India cantrain. To every head of an Indian Administration, to every chief of an office, I would say, pick out the best men, run them to the front, give them their chance; that is the whole secret of administration (Loud Cheers). I have said a hundred times and I say it again that there is no service in the world where ability, and character quite as much as ability, are more sure of their reward than the Indian Service. Nothing can keep them down, for they are the pivot and fulcrum of our rule. So long as we can continue to send to this country the pick of the youth of our own, so long as they are inspired by high standards of life and conduct, so long as each officer, Civil or Military, regards himself in his own sphere as the local custodian of British hoonour and the local represntaive of the British name, we are safe and India is safe also (Loud Applause). For the good man makes other men good, the efficient officer *spreads efficiency about him and the sympathetic* officer, diffuses an atmosphere of *loyalty* and contentment (Hear Hear). Gentlemen perhaps I may *be allowed to interpolate a word in this place* about the particular branch of the Service of which I have been more especially the head: I allude to the Political Department. The Viceroy, as taking the *Foreign Office under his personal charge* has a greater responsibility for the officers of that Department then of any other. A good Political is a type of officer difficult to train, indeed training by *itself will never produe him, for there are required* in addition qualities of tact and *flexibility*, of fibre and gentlemanly bearing which are an instinct rather than an acquisition. The *public at large hardly* realises what the Political *may be called upon to do. At one time he may be* grinding Foreign office, at another he may be required to stiffen the administration of a backward Native State, at a third he may be pre*siding over a Jirga of unruly tribes on the frontier* at a fourth he may be defining a boundary amid *the wilds of Tibet* or *the sands of Seistan* (Cheers.) There is no more varied or responsible service in the world than the Political Department of the Government of India, and right well have I been served in it from the mature and experienced officer who handles a Native Chief with velvet glove to the young Military Political who packs up his trunk at a moment's notice and goes off to Arabia or Kurdistan (Hear Hear and Applause) I commend the Political Department of the Government of India to all who like to know the splendid and varied work of which Englishmen are capable and I hope that the time may never arise when it will cease to draw to itself the abilities and the finest characters that the Services in india can produce (Loud Applause.)

"Gentlemen, I have been speaking so far of the Agents with whom I have been permitted to work. Let me add, if I may, a few words about the work itself. If I were asked to sum it up in a single word I would say

EFFICIENCY

That has been our gospel, the key note of our administration. I remember once reading in a native newspaper, which was attacking me very bitterly, the sentence "As for Lord Curzon he cares for nothing but efficiency" (Laughter.) Exactly gentlemen, but I hardly think that when I am gone this is an epitaph of which I need feel greatly ashamed (Hear Hear and Applause.) There were three respects in which a short experience taught me that a higher level of efficiency under our administration was demanded. The first was in the despatch of business. Our methods were very dignified, our procedure very elaborate and highly organised, but the pace was apt to be the reverse of speedy. I remember in my first year settling a case that had been pursuing the even tenour of its way without, as far as I could ascertain, exciting the surprise or ruffling the temper of an individual for sixty-one years (Continued Laughter). I drove my pen like a stiletto into its bosom, I buried it with exultation and I almost danced upon its grave. (Cheers). Gentlemen, I really think that not merely the new rules that we have adopted, but the new principles that are at work have done a good deal to assist the despatch of business and I hope that there may not be any back-sliding or relapse in the future (Cheers) It was one of Sir John Lawrence's sayings that procrastination is the thief of efficiency as well as of time and though I would not say that an administration is good in proportion to its pace, I would certainly say that it cannot be good if it is habitually and needlessly slow (Applause).

"Our second object was the overhauling of our existing machinery which had got rusty and had run down. There is scarcely a department of the Government or a branch of the Service which we have not during the last few years, explored from top to bottom, improving the conditions of service where they were obsolete or inadequate, formulating a definite programme of policy or action and endeavouring to raise the standard and the tone (Cheers). And thirdly we had to provide new machinery to enable India to grapple with new needs.

"Perhaps, there is nothing which the public has shown so general an inability to understand as the fact that a new world of industry and enterprise and social and economic advance is dawning upon India. New continents and islands leap above the horizon as they did before the navigators of the Elizabethan age, but if I am right, if agriculture and irrigation and commerce and industry have great and unknown futures before them, then the Government, which in this country is nearly everything, must be ready with appliances to enable it to shape and to direct these

NEW FORMS OF EXTENSION,

You cannot administer Indian, according to modern standards but on the old lines (Applause.) Some people talk as though when we create new departments and posts we are merely adding to the burden of Government. No, we are doing nothing of the sort. The burden of Government is being added to by tendencies and forces outside of ourselves which we are powerless to resist, but not powerless to control. We are merely providing the mechanism to cope with it. Of course we must not be blind to the consideration that progress is not a mere matter of machinery alone, and that life and the organisation of life are very different things. There is always danger of converting an efficient staff into a bureaucracy and, while perfecting the instruments, of ignoring the freeplay of natural forces. Against that tendency I would implore all those who are engaged in work in India to be peculiarly on their guard, for it may be said of reforms everywhere, and here perhaps most of all, that that which is contrary to nature is doomed to perish, and that that which is organic will alone survive (Applause).

"Gentlemen, I am afraid that I am becoming too philosophic for the dinner table and I will revert to the concrete. Of the actual schemes that we have undertaken, with the objects that I have attempted to describe, I will say nothing here. You know them as well as I do; you are the joint authors of many of them and time alone will show whether they have been the offspring of a premature and feverish energy or whether they have taken root and will endure. and I desire no other or fairrer test. In some cases it is already in operation shifting the good from the bad and giving glimpses of the possible verdict of the future. I will only take one instance because it is familiar to you all and because there may be officers here present who were orginally doubtful about the wisdom or propriety of the chance. I speak of the creation of

THE NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

which was carved out of the Punjab more than four years ago (Cheers). You will all remember the outcries of the prophets of evil; it was going to inflict an irreparable wound upon the prestige of the Punjab Government, it was to overwhelm the Foreign Department with tiresome work, it was to encourage ambitious officers to gasconade upon the frontier; it was the symbol of a forward and "jingo" policy and would speedily plunge us in another campaign. We do not hear so much of these prophecies now and I venture to assert that there is not an officer here present from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab downwards who would go back upon the decision of 1901 (Hear, Hear, and Applause). It has given peace and contentment upon the border and has substituted the prompt despatch of frontier cases for endless perambulations and delays (Cheers).

"But the creation of the Frontier Province did not stand by itself. It was merely one symptom of a frontier policy which we have been pursuing quielty, but firmly, for seven years. I will utter no prophecy to-night and will indulge in no boast. I am content with the simple facts that for seven years we have not had a single frontier expedition, the only seven years of which this can be said since the frotier passed into British hands, and that whereas in the five years 1894—1899 the Indian tax payes had to find 4 1/2 million pounds sterling for frontier warfare the total cost of military operations on the entire North West Frontier in the last seven years has only been £248,000, and that was for the semi-pacific operation of the Mahsud blockade (Hear Hear and Applause).

And now gentlemen, I must not detain you further. This is one of the last speeches that I shall be called upon to make in India and I have made it, through you who are present here to-night, to the Services which I have captained and which I have been privileged to lead (cheers). We have worked together in good report and in evil report. India is in some respects a hard task master. She takes her toll of health and spirits *and endurance and strength. A man's love for the* country is apt sometimes to be soured by calumny, his passion for work to be checked by the many *obstacles to be encountered, his conception of duty* to be chilled by disappointment or delay. Such have sometimes been my own feelings, such I daresay have often been the feelings of those whom I am addressing, *but this is only an ephemeral depression.* When it comes upon us let us cast it off, for it is not the real sentiment of the Indian Service. As the time comes for us to go we obtain a clearer perspective. *It is like a sunset in the Hills after the rains;* the valleys are wrapped in sombre shadow, but the hill tops stand out sharp and clear (Cheers). Our Indian career, be it long as it has been *or will be in the case of many who are here to-night, or relatively short as in mine we feel that* we can never have such a life again so crowded with opportunity, so instinct with duty, so *touched with romance.* We forget the rebuffs and the mortification, we are indifferent to the slander and the pain. Perhaps if we forget these *others will equally forget our shortcomings* and mistakes. We remember only the noble cause for which we have worked together, the principles of equity and justice and righteousness for which we have contended and the good, be it ever so little that we have done, and India becomes the lodestar of our memories as she has hitherto been of our duty. For us she can never again be "the Land of Regrets" (Prolonged cheering again and again renewed).

THE CALCUTTA PRINTERS' STRIKE.

AN ENQUIRY TO BE HELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 30.

All the men who went on strike from the Government Presses have finally resumed work. Mr. Cogswell, Director of Indian Printing, arrives in Calcutta, to-day, and, with two other officers appointed by Government, will inquire into men's grievances.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 30.

Arab Pony Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 900; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under which have not won race Poona Big Meeting, 1905 Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr A M Ally's ch a h Napoleon 7st 7lbs ...O'Neill 1
Mr Alex A Essayle's b a h Malabar, 7st 4lbs...... 2
Mr A R Ameer's b a h Bookhit 7st 9lbs 3

Betting: 3 to 1 against Napoleon.

The Poona Grand National.—Winner, Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A Handicap Steeplechase for Horses, Distance.—About 2 miles 1 furlong.

Mr F W Barrett's bl aus g The Pirate King
9st 10lbs ....Owner 1
Mr Locke's ch aus g Baron II 12st 4lbs Co Hoyt. 2
M H B Pike's bl aus g Musketeer 9st 2lbs 3

Betting: 3 to 1 against Pirate King.

Cosolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 900; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100, A Hight Weight Handicap for Horses which have not won race at Poona Big Meeting, 1905. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Mr L S Allen's b aus m Spirea 7st 12lbs W Burns 1
Messrs Bleach and Avasia's b e g Apology
7st 8lbs ....A Hoyt 2
Messrs Wood and Badger's br e g Thomond
8st 12lbs ....Penton 3

Betting: 2 to 1 against Spireas.

The Losers' Handicap.—Winner Rs. 900; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs which have not won at Poona Big Meeting, 1905. Distance—1 1-2 miles.

H H Aga Khan's ch a h Sandow 8st 8lbs...Kamad 1
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's ch a h Faithful 8st 7lbs
C B Mahomed 2
Mr A Razak's G A H Young Cardigan 8st 7lbs
Southall 3

Betting: 6 to 1 against Sandow.

The Sydney Plate.—Winter Rs. 900, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—1 mile.

Mr E C Ramshaw's br aus m Wakeful 8st 9lbs
Southall 1
Messrs M Gouldass and A Nanjee's b aus m
Olga 6st 7lbs...Kamad 2
Messrs Wood and Badger's ch o g Idleness 7st
7lbs... ....Balchan 3

Betting: Evans Wakeful.

Civil and Military Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. A Welter Handicap for Arabs 14 1 and under (closed as per Special General Conditions. Programme Poona Extra Meetings, 1905). Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr W F S Casson's b a h Eager 9st 11 2lbs
Owner 1
Captain Dvle's g a h Lomond 10st 3lbs...Capt
Meynell 2
Major Jameson's g a h Avatar 11st 1lb............O. 3

Betting: 5 to 1 Eager.

March Rs 500 a side.—Owners up—C. W. Over 12 st Distance.—6 furlongs.

Lt-Col C M Kavanagh's g a h Money Spinner
14st 0lbs.. 1
Lt-Col James S Forbe's ch a h Sapphire............ 2

Betting; 2 to 1 Money Spinner.

THE NEW ADMIRAL.

His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Atkinson-Willes, K. C. B., handed over charge of his office on Saturday to his successor, Rear-Admiral Edmond S. Poe, C. V. O., who arrived in Bombay on Friday by the Mail steamer Arabia, and soon after proceeded home by the P. and O. Co's out-going Mail steamer Malta. His Excellency went on board the Mail steamer direct from the flagship Hyacinth about 1 p. m., accompanied by his flag Lieut. Fisher and his Secretary Mr. Weekes, who also went home by the same steamer. The new Admiral in taking the command of the East India Squadron, hoisted his flag on Sunday.

THE UNIVERSITY NEW SCHEME.

THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the acceptance of Principal Sharp's amendment which included the abolition of the oral examination as a part of the B. A. curriculum by the University Senate at its meeting of 28th instant, is tantamount to an almost avowed recognition on the part of the Senate of the futility of that test, will some responsible leader in the Senate kindly see his way to move for and obtain its suspension from this year till new regulations come into force and do away with it? The inconvenience and unnecessary anxiety it entails must be certainly very aggravating to the students after what Principal Sharp said about it and its futility. We are often held up in Bombay upto 13th or 14th of December though our examination ends on 24th or 25th of the previous month, and the woes of those of us who have to accommodate themselves to the by no means encouraging surrounding of "hotels," and the caprices of none too civil hosts who have but rooms twelve by twelve at their command must excite the sympathy of our "friends" in the Senate.—Yours, &c.,

A STUDENT.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 29.

UNUSUAL interest attaches to the Staff College dinner, which has taken place here since my last letter. It was made the occasion of statements by Lord Kitchener and Generals Duff and Bayley about the new Indian Staff College, an institution's which bids fair to play an essential part in the future history of the Army of India. Lord Kitchener modestly declined, at the dinner, the claim put forward on his behalf by General Duff, to be the father of the institution. He attributed its foundation to the common experience of the South African War and was concerned more with the endeavour to allay jealousy amongst members of the sister college in England than to demonstrate the utility of the concern he has prodrced. The statement which he did let fall, however, to the effect that out of the two thousand five hundred British Officers of the Indian Army only three or four are at present trained, each year, for staff duties discloses a sufficiently strong case for the action which has been taken. The Indian Staff College will be, like the English one, what the authorities at *headquarters make it.* It will become invaluable, if *Commanders-in-Chief, and their advisers at Simla* know how to make the best of it. *It may lapse into disrepute if they fail in their duty towards it.* In any case it will provide an opportunity of which the best of the regimental officers will not be slow to avail themselves to obtain some sort of technical *training, hitherto denied almost in toto, for the* higher duties of their profession.

The Indian Medical Service dinner here on 26th was a smaller affair than usual, there being no *specially pressing matter in which I.M.S. Officers* are concerned. *The gathering was, therefore, of a* social nature, only those officers who were within easy reach of Simla being present.

Major Fendall delivered an interesting lecture *here on Tuesday, before the United Service Institute* on artillery in war. The subject is one of almost exclusively military importance, but the lecturer incidentally brought out a point which must have *struck the most unmilitary element present.* This was that while countries like France have not only provided their artillery with shields, but are now engaged in perfecting projectiles for use against this invaluable aid to efficiency, mountain batteries in India are still without anything efficient of the kind. The shield is so important, in enabling guns to be *kept in action under fire, that its omission from the* equipment of mountain batteries in India cannot be regarded as otherwise than an oversight.

Annandale has seldom seen such a gathering as assembled there, last Monday, to witness the finals in the Durand Football Tournament. Particulars of the fine struggle for this coveted trophy which took place between the Royal Dragoons and the Dorsets, have already appeared in your telegraphic columns. The occasion was also noticeable as being the last on which General Sir Edmund Elles will preside at the gathering. Sir Edmund has been one of the best presidents which the Annandale Club has had. He has borne unaided, for a number of years past, the not light expense of providing the principal annual trophy for the winning team and his interest in the matches has been unwearing. He has helped the association with sound sense as well as timely financial support. Yet his attitude has throughout been so self effacing that but few have been aware of what he has done. Now that he is leaving it is realised how greatly he will be missed and how hard will be the task of filling the place he has held.

The farewell dinner at the United Service Club here, to Lord Curzon, takes place to-mrorow night. The occasion will be one of the most important of the many functions of its kind during the next few weeks. It is of the nature of an acknowledgement from official Simla, as the ball on 9th October, will be from social Simla, of the respect which is felt for the Viceroy, who has ruled India with so strong a hand for the six years past. It would be an affectation to endeavour to make out that Lord Curzon's relations with his officials have been invariably free from friction. A strong Viceroy who forms his own opinion and acts upon them must necessarily find himself overruling, sometimes, opinions and prejudices of colleagues and lieutenants. It can be said of Lord Curzon, however, with truth, that he has been prepared to go patiently into every question, no matter how great the labour involved. His marvellous industry and conscientiousness have been equalled by the extraordinary abilities he has brought to bear upon his work. No official who has found himself overruled complains of having failed to obtain the fullest hearing. On every side the admission is freely made that in grasp of the most abstruse subjects, in zeal and in ability, Lord Curzon has proved himself a giant at work. The dinner is a small token of regard and respect for a chief who is about to leave India. Throughout his Viceroyalty Lord Curzon has set an admirable example in taking the people of the country into his confidence. His parting words to the coajutors who have toiled with him throughout the arduous tasks, which have fallen to the share of his administration, will be remembered and taken to heart however slight or informal he may elect to make them. It is no exaggeration to say that Lord Curzon's speeches are an intellectual treat, to which everyone here looks forward and of which Simla cannot have too much.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 30.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Army promotions.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Onslow to be Colonel and Captains Jacob, Mockler, Wintour, Savi, Robinson, Adye, Allen, Burton, Tester, Saulez James, Keays, Bilten, Bruce, Johnson, French, Muller, Lane, Morris, Ridgway, Powell Turner, Harvest, Newnham, Pirrie, Watting Thornton, Obbard, Ford, Brakspear, Beadon, Clarke Codrington Talbot, Jones Bayley and Voeux to be Majors; also Lieutenants Hogg, Jamieson, Hallowes and Hardie to be Captains.

Conductor L. H. Lee is specially promoted to be Assistant Commissary in recognition of his services in connection with the construction of Ichapore factories.

Hon. Captain T. A. Goodman is permitted to retire.

Admission to Military division of the Indian Order of Merit is notified of Subadar Moihbulla, Southern Waziristan Militia, for conspicuous gallantry at Sarwekai on 30th June 1905, when accompanied by three sowars and six sepoys he went in pursuit of a gang of raiders. He succeeded in cutting off the retreat of the raiders and displayed great personal courage and skilful leading in the fight that ensued with the result that all the raiders were either killed or captured.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H. A. B. Digby-Beste to be Sub-Lieutenant, Indian Marine.

Engineer Brokenshaw has two months' extension of leave at home.

Commanders G. E. Holland and Anginar J Mitter are permitted to retire.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. W. Payne is confirmed as Registrar of the Legislative Department vice Mr. Mashall.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Colonel W. L. C. Baddeley, R. E. reverts to military employ.

STAR OF INDIA.

The King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint His Royal Highness, George, Prince of Wales, to be an extra Knight Grand Commander of the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. D. Gordon is posted as Deputy Accountant General of the Punjab.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

The importation and exportation from and into Burma of Cocaine, Ganja Bhang and Charas is notified as prohibited except under license or exemption and the postal authorities of Rangoon are empowered to search postal articles to detect infringement of this order.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Concluded from page 5.

The Select Committee did not accept all the recommendations of the Corporation, but the form in which the Bill was now placed before the Council was one which, he thought, met the requirements of the case eminently. He did not wish to say anything at present in regard to section 349 (c) which related to frame-buildings, as he had already given notice to move amendments regarding that section. With reference to the question of overcrowding Mr. Ibrahim said it was felt by the Corporation, and the Select Committee had agreed with it, that it would not be right to give authority to subordinates of the Municipality accompained by police officers, to enforce an entry into private houses at any time of the day or night. And what was more! After this forcible entry had been made and all the information that might have been previously furnished was found to be carrect, there was no remedy for the house owner or for the tenants for any damages or anything at all. Forcible entry was made and there the matter ended. The Select Committee thought that it was not right to empower the Municipal Subordinates to make forcible entries into private houses and therefore deleted that portion of the section, leaving the power to the Commissioner to ask for information from house-*owners as regarded the number of rooms in his* property and the size of those rooms and to require the tenants to furnish details of the occupants, their *age, sex, number, &c., which were provided for in the draft Bill. Now it was apparent that it was* not possible to expect the house owner, who might be living at a considerable distance from the place where his property was situated, to know the num*ber of people sleeping in his rooms at a particular* time and therefore the responsibility of furnishing that kind of information had been imposed on the party who occupied them. One of the effects of the legislation which had been provided in the Bill for *preventing overcrowding would be that under section 49 of the Improvement Trust Act, the Special* Collector in determining the value of the property, would give deduction, if the property was found overcrowed. This might benefit the Improvement *Trust, but would not effectually remedy the evils of overcrowding. In Mr. Ibrahim's opinion* the real remedy was to provide for more buildings. If the provisions in the new Bill was to be applied in a wholesale manner, a large *number of people would be thrown out of house accommodation and the real remedy therefore lay in* the provision of more buildings for the poor. The Board of the City Improvement Trust was at present considering an amendment of its Act with a view to facilitate the employers of labour to build chawls *and buildings for their employes.* Mr. Ibrahim was of opinion that some obligation ought to be imposed upon the employers of labour to provide sanitary *accommodation for a certain number of their* employes. It appeared to him that the question of overcrowding ought not to be tackled by providing superficial space, but by providing a large number of additional buildings in the city.

THE HON. MR. HUGHES.

The Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes said as previous speakers had said this Bill had been very fully and carefully considered in the Select Committee. As one of the Committee who had signed the report he approved of the Bill as amended and was prepared to vote for its Second Reading. His only regret was that the original Bill did not go a little further and provide, for instance, for the preservation of open spaces in the rear of buildings and for limiting the proportion of the area of a site that might be built upon as well as for restricting the height of buildings. He should have liked also to have included constructional restrictions for the prevention of overcrowding in new or reconstructed buildings. To his mind these were vital matters calling for stringent provisions which could only be dealt with satisfactorily by an Act of the Legislature. The Bengal Council had recognised this, and he should like to see the Code enacted for Calcutta which was modelled on the recommendations of a strong Commission, adopted with a few alterations as a part of the Bombay Municipal Act. He ventured to suggest that there should be no hesitation or delay in undertaking further legislation in that direction. The urgency could hardly be exaggerated. He would exemplify that opinion by referring to Dr. Leith's recommendation in his report on the sanitary state of Bombay. That report was written in the year 1834 and now forty years later they were only approaching his very practical ideals. It was not too much to say that had legislation been undertaken on the lines of his recommendations at that time; Bombay to-day would be different city and there would have been no occasion to create an Improvement Trust and property would not have acquired the fictitious value from overcrowding it now had which rendered the cost of improvements in the direction of street widening and new streets almost prohibitive. He regarded the present Bill as furnishing in these matters for an instalment of what was required and begged to support the second reading.

THE HON. SIR P. M. MEHTA.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta said he joined with the Hon Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola in congratulating the Hon Mr. Edgerley for the excellent piece of workmanship which he had done in connection with this Bill. He was quite sure and every member of the Select Committee would agree with him when he said that credit was largely due to Mr Edgerley, as the Chairman of the Select Committee, for the report placed before them. And he might say that the promise which the Hon. Member had given while moving the first reading of the Bill that he would maintain an attitude of strict impartiality in the discussion of the various points arising in reference to the measure had been thoroughly fulfilled, and those who were present during the discussions that took place in the Select Committee would recognise that he brought to bear upon the various sections not only a thorough knowledge of every question that was discussed, but also an absolutely reasonable attitude of mind, and the result was the best piece of workmanship which they had before them. He thought his lordship's Government were wise in not embarking upon an amendment of the whole Municipal Act, and in acting up to the wishes of the Corporation, who were of opinion that it would be far better if certain chapters of the Act relating to drains and drainage, waterworks and sanitation of the city only were taken up. He was surprised to hear the suggestions of the Hon Mr. Hughes, who had not laid those views before the Select Committee. With regard to the Bill itself he was thankful to the Government that they had acceded to the wishes of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in regard to the scale of salary so far as the Municipal Secretary was concerned. He also took his opportunity of expressing the thanks of the Corporation for the modification, taken up at the instance of the Hon. Mr. Fulton of the clause relating to buildings for primary schools. He thought this modification would give a great impetus and would go a great way in helping them in providing such school buildings in Bombay.

RECENT CRITICISM,

Turning to other provisions of the Bill he was sorry to see certain criticism made to the effect that the Corporation in their deliberation on this important measure had been carried away by the interested views of the house owners. So far as this Bill was concerned, he ventured to say that the Corporation could claim to have given a strictly impartial consideration to it. They appointed a committee of which the Hon. Mr. Dunn was a principal member and which consisted of gentlemen who were thoroughly conversant with the conditions prevailing in the city of Bombay. He must say that the recommendations made by the Committee were almost unanimously accepted not only by those members of the Committee who represented the rate-payers, but also by those representing the Government, including among others Mr. Kent and Mr Dunn. When the report of the Committee came before the Corporation they gave their careful consideration to it, but he was sorry to see that it had been stated that whenever questions relating to the interests of the house owners were touched the Bombay Municipality became a very close Corporation indeed. As President of the Corporation he did not take part in the deliberations of the Corporation, but he ventured to say that if the discussions which took place had been fully reported, he thought better justice would have been done to that body, and it would have been found that the subject was discussed not in the interests of the house-owners but in the best interests of the city. It was in the interests of the city that the Corporation made the various suggestions which were to a great extent accepted by the Select Committee. In so far as the amendments regarding the drains and drainage and other sanitary works were concerned no possible fault could be found with them. They were all in the direction of making Municipal administrations thorough and efficient. The only provisions about which question was raised were in regard to frame buildings and overcrowding. He was very much surprised to find that with regard to the clauses that were settled by the Select Committee, it was observed by the critic who seemed to him to be dealing not in arguments, but in what he ventured to say-though it was at one term to use—in unbridled violence of language that so far as the clauses relating to overcrowding were concerned the Corporation threw out the whole clauses and nothing was left. That did not correctly represent the facts. In throwing out those clauses the Corporation had not thrown out every provision relating to overcrowding. The powers which a Magistrate possessed to stop overcrowding still remained. What the Corporation did was that they strongly objected to the Inquisitorial visits of the houses by day and night. He was sorry to see the critic making the statement that the Corporation threw out the clauses "on the frivolous pretext that the sanctity of the kennels, which the poor called homes, would thereby be violated." He could not conceive how a responsible writer could make use of language of that character. The Corporation did not throw out that clause on that ground. They did so because it was perfectly useless and impracticable. For it was their experience that the character of the people was such that they would allow officials to enter their premises as a matter of courtesy, but if a forcible entrance was sought they raised a storm which it was difficult to put down. In this view the Corporation were supported by their Health Officer, who had a similar experience. He submitted that the Corporation wisely decided in recommending the elimination of the clause. The Select Committee saw their recommendation was a wise one and it was only to that extent that they yielded to it. As to the division of responsibility in respect of information to be supplied to the Commissioner with regard to the actual occupation of houses, Sir Pherozeshah again took exception to the language used by the critic that "it was the owner who escaped scot free", and said there could not have been grosser misrepresentation of the real facts of the case. The critic had been absolutely wrong in making that statement. If the critic had taken the trouble to read the section relating to responsibility, he would have found that once the Commissioner was put in possession of necessary information it was the house-owner on whose shoulders the responsibility rested. It seemed to him that the criticism which was passed with regard to the action of the Select Committee was absolutely beside the mark. He thought it was right to say *a word about the attitude of the Corporation with* regard to frame buildings. He had kept an absolutely open mind with regard to the matter and when it came before the Corporation he was anxious *to be guided by expert opinion. It was most unfor*tunate that in the report of the expert Committee appointed by Government after the Sitaram Building disaster they recommended that the height of *the frame-buildings should be restricted to twenty-five feet, for the disaster was not due to the building being a frame-building. It was startling* circumstance, and he inquired among the architects practising in Bombay. To his surprise he was told *that so far as they were concerned they were astonished that such a thing was proposed. They were* aware that in Bombay 90 per cent. of the buildings were frame buildings, and it was a serious question to be considered whether all such buildings should *be restricted in height in future. But with the exception of that expert Committee there was* not a single architect in Bombay who was in favour of such restriction. The matter was afterwards brought before the Corporation. *Mr. Dunn then moved the restriction clause, and after a full consideration the Corporation came to the* conclusion that there was no justification for the proposed restriction. He might, however, say that Mr Dunn succeeded in pointing out that with regard to frame-buildings there should be some *provision for securing careful supervision and good materials.* For this the Bill did provide and that being so he could find nothing in Mr. Dunn's arguments. He *thought the Corporation were perfectly right in* saying that no case had been made out for the restriction of the height of frame-buildings. The matter was again considered *fully* by the Select Committee and he thought he was not stating incorrectly when he said that Mr. Dunn himself came to the opinion that the restriction as proposed was not one which it would be wise to introduce in the Bill. He suggested some modifications and even those modifications he was willing to give up after the consideration of the subject in the Select Committee, and was ready to note for the abolition of the clause. But after all that was said and done, the Council might congratulate itself upon the almost unanimous report which Select Committee had been able to make. He asserted that unanimous report had not been made that by weakly giving up points, but it had been made after deliberate care had been devoted to it by the Hon. Mr. Edgerley. He congratulated him upon having been an ideal chairman of the Select Committee, and in conclusion he again repeated that his lordship's Government were to be congratulated upon the excellent price of workmanship that had been turned out.

The Hon. Mr. Edgerley in replying on the debate said as regarded the Hon. Mr. Hughes remarks he had to say nothing much but he thought they would recognise that if his suggestion were accepted there could be no finality to Municipal legislation. The Bill of 1888 was passed sixteen years before and nine years afterwards practical measures were taken to again revise it. This was a process which would always go on, and he thought some years hence when another revision took place, it would be based upon ideas which would then obtain. As regarded the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah's remarks he might say that the criticisions against the Corporation of which he complained were not made by the Government or anybody on their behalf. He would say that they would all recognise that the Corporation was composed of busy men who unselfishly gave their time to the work of the city, and he thought everybody in Bombay must feel grateful to them for it.

The second Reading of the *Bill* was then carried, and the Council then proceeded to consider it in details.

THE AMENDMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved an amendment that clause 52, section 349 C. which restricted the height of frame buildings be deleted. He said the provision was unnecessary and objectionable. It might be remembered that the proposal was originally the outcome of the recommendations made by a strong Committee appointed by Government to investigate the causes which led to the Sittaram Building disaster. That Committee recommended that no frame building should be allowed to be erected to a greater height than twenty feet. Mr. Ibrahim did not wish to go into the merits of the question, because the Select Committee had already recognised that such a restriction was not desirable. The Select Committee had now proposed as stated in section 349 C that frame buildings might be constructed of a ground floor and one upper storey and that the Commissioner might by special order grant permission for adding one or more storeys if he was satisfied that the material was thoroughly sound. Such a provision in Mr. Ibrahim's opinion was unnecessary because the Commissioner had at present a power to refuse on the ground of safety, to pass any plans or to allow the construction of a building. Under the present Act the Commissioner had power to call upon the house owner to submit plans and the specifications of the material to be used in the construction of the building. Again in the new Bill they had provided that all new buildings should be constructed under the supervision of licensed surveyors who were also required to give certificates. If the Surveyors neglected their duties, there was a provision for a heavy penalty. The only point that might be urged for retaining such a clause was that after the plans had been passed the owner might use inferior material. Mr Ibrahim pointed out that there was a remedy already provided in the Act against such practices. There was a municipal inspection and there was a serious responsibility placed upon the licensed surveyor who had not only to supervise the construction but to give a certificate intimating that the material used was sound and good. Considering all these obligations imposed upon the house owner Mr. Ibrahim failed to see why the Commissioner who already held that power should be empowered to make distinction between frame buildings and masonry buildings.

The Hon Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta endorsed the views expressed by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim with regard to the provision made in the Bill for restricting the hieght of frame building. Sir Pherozeshah submitted, that no case had been made out for such a provision. Frame-buildings had not fallen down in a manner it was tried to be shown and after the building Byelaws were passed instances of the collapse had been very few. It was stated in the Select Committee that the clause was harmless and should be kept. He however thought that it was likely to be harmful and act mischievously. It was not the Municipal Commissioner or the Executive Engineer who had always to grant the permission but it was their subordinates who had to do that work and if the provision was allowed to remain in the Bill it would be the means of little bukshis passing from one hand to another and thus demoralise the Municipal department.

REPLY ON THE AMENDMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Edgerley said nothing had been said by the movers of the amendment which they had not already very carefully considered, and to which there was no reasonable answer to give. Without following too closely the arguments that had been advanced the general arguments which were always brought forward in such matters had been advanced in this case also. They were that no case had been made out for legislation, that if a case had been made out it had been otherwise dealt with and that it was a useless clause. It was said that frame building was the traditional form of building in Bombay and that some ninety per cent of buildings in the city were frame buildings. But it was almost equally traditional to hear that at the commencement of every monsoon there were collapses of buildings in Bombay, which sometimes resulted in injury to the people and sometimes in loss of life. The Hon. Mr. Dunn had given figures in support of this in a speech which he delivered at the Corporation the other day. In that he said that during last year the Corporation had issued 202 notices for the demolition of unsafe buildings. He could not divide those figures, but if 90 per cent of buildings in Bombay were frame buildings, they should consider whether the greater portion of those buildings fixed for demolition were not frame buildings. Again, during the last five years 122 buildings have fallen in Bombay, causing serious injury to 39 persons and the loss of 23 lives. He thought that was worth serious consideration. Mr. Dunn had also pointed out the difference of cost in the construction of frame buildings and solid structures and the consequent difference of rates which the Insurance companies charged for the two kinds of buildings. That was an unofficial argument which must have some weight. Then they were told that it was a question of experts. In this connection